The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLV. FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1885—TEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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A MIDNIGHT CRIME.

The Louisville Express Robbed by a Single Desperado Near Harrodsburg, Ind.

An Express Messenger Fatally and a Baggagemaster Seriously Shot and Beaten.

A Desperate Struggle for Life with a Murderer—A Posse Hunting the Robber.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., April 30.—[Special.]—Bloomington and the surrounding neighborhood have been in a state of great excitement all day over what is probably the most daring robbery ever committed in Southern Indiana by any one person, the facts of which are a story in crime almost unequaled on the frontier.

At midnight, just at the other side of what is know as Smithville Hill, express train No. 3 on the Monon Route, which left Louisville at 7 p. m. last night for Chicago, was robbed by one man, and two men were shot so badly that neither will recover. The train was running slower than usual and just entering a small rock cut, when the bell in the engine was sounded and the engineer stopped his train. Conductor Chambers, in charge, was in the ladies' coach and passed through the smoker into the baggage-car. There a fearful scene met his eyes. Two men, the baggagemaster and express-messenger, lay on the floor covered with blood. The safe of the American Express Company was open and everything was in confusion. The situation needed no explanation. A robbery had been committed and the men, faithful at their posts, had been shot down like dogs.

The train was at once run to Bloomington, where an alarm was given and the wounded men cared for. George Davis, the express messenger, was unconscious, and speaking most pitifully the unconnected thoughts that rushed through his shattered brain. Peter Weber, the baggagemaster, though badly injured, was at all times rational. Both were taken to the Orchard House, a short distance from the depot, where beds were prepared and physicians summoned. An examination proved that Davis had been shot through the head, and that two other ugly wounds had been inflicted by a blunt instrument—one on the forehead and another on the left side of the head. The ball from a revolver had entered an inch and a half above the ear and in front, going through the head. From the wound clots of brain were slowly oozing, while blood was flowing from the other injuries. Weber's condition did not prove so serious, though on careful examination the physicians fear they must prove fatal. A bullet entered high up on the neck, just below the ear, and, ranging down, lodged on the other side. It is feared that as soon as inflammation sets in the neck will become so swollen as to choke the man. A wound on the head is not very serious, though it bled profusely.

THE STORY OF THE CRIME.

Mr. Weber, though suffering intense pain, talked quite freely and told the story of the robbery, from which he barely escaped alive, substantially as follows:

"The No. 3 night express, bound for Chicago, started from Louisville on time, and when about eighty miles out or just before we came to Harrodsburg, there being nothing to do only at Bloomington until we got to Greencastle, Davis and I fixed up a little couch with coats and wraps upon which to lie down and rest. In doing so we placed our heads toward the south. In a short time somebody entered the south door from the smoking-car, and I, thinking it was the conductor, as he often passed through the car, raised my head to see, when a man rushed up and struck me a terrible blow over the head with a heavy stick he carried in his hand. I fell to the floor unconscious from the shock, and from after indications suppose that Davis and the robber engaged in a scuffle, as Davis has three cuts on the head, but the villain succeeded in shooting him in the head and he fell to the floor. By this time I had recovered myself sufficiently to get up, and was doing so when the man pointed a revolver at me and commanded me not to say a word or I should share Davis' fate. Then he said he would shoot me unless I gave him the key. I told him I did not have it, when he said to get it or he would kill me instantly. Davis had the key in his pocket and I turned him over and took it from his pants. Then the thief commanded me to unlock the safe, threatening to shoot me all the time. When I had done so he took the key, put it in his pocket, and commanded me to stand still, and, with the revolver pointing at me, with his left hand took the money-packages from the safe. As he took the last one out he said he was going to shoot me for fear I would tell. I begged him in the name of God to spare me, when with an oath the murderer pulled the trigger and I staggered to the floor. I soon got on my feet again, when I pulled the bell-rope. The robber faced me, looking as pale as death. He did not say a word. As the train stopped he stepped out of the door, shut it behind him, and stepped off to the west. He was tall and slender, with a light mustache—that I think artificial. He seemed about 30 years old. I would recognize him at once."

This is substantially the story of the only man who witnessed the robbery, Davis having been shot and being unconscious at the time. What may have occurred between Davis and the robber while Weber lay on the floor from the shock of the first blow of course no one knows.

HUNTING THE ROBBER.

An alarm of the robbery and attempted murder having been given about the city, a number of citizens collected to hunt the thief. Horsemen were sent out in every direction to reach the little towns and inform the people of the deed. A special train with city officers and others went to the place of the robbery to make an examination. At the place where the man got off several small packages of money amounting to $350 were found, also some blood; from which it is supposed that the robber in getting off stumbled and dropped the money. When daylight came the examination was continued, and tracks could be found going down the road for about 100 feet. Then turning west they went up a ravine, in which they could be traced for nearly a mile, when all was lost. About half-way up the ravine, where the man got over a fence, more blood was found, also $16 in change. It is likely that his package became too heavy and he lightened the load. Footmen were sent out to search the roads, and telegrams were sent to the officers of the Indianapolis & Vincennes and Bedford & Bloomfield Roads. It is supposed he was making for stations on these lines. There is great excitement in Bloomington. At 2 o'clock the fire bell rang and a large number of citizens collected and went down to Smithville on a special train to scour the country.

Capt. Friedly, attorney for the road, thinks that the man who committed the dastardly deed is not an accomplished thief; that he looked in the door, and, seeing the men asleep, thought it to be his opportunity, and rushed in to overpower them, and was compelled to shoot them to escape. A dispatch from the conductor bears out this theory, as he says a man, evidently a countryman, was in the passenger-coach with a large club or cane, and that he missed him after passing Bloomington. In addition to that the foot-track of the robber measures eleven inches, and looks as though made by a plow-shoe. As soon as the train came to Bloomington a tramp was found on the front end of the baggage-car and was arrested and placed in jail, but everything points to his innocence except that he says he did not hear any shooting, which is not probable. The officers of the road have telegraphed to spare no pains to arrest the robbers as a large reward will be offered. Late this evening Davis was taken to his home at Louisville. He cannot recover the physicians say.

THE THIEF'S BOOTY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 30.—[Special.]—The amount stolen from the safe of the night express last night is estimated everywhere from a few hundred to $13,000. The Louisville agent of the American Express Company says he does not know exactly how much money there was in the safe when it was robbed.

"I think," said he, "that there was only $400 or $500 sent from here, one of the lightest runs for months. The reason was that there were no bank packages in the lot, but only a batch of small remittances. We frequently carry thousands of dollars for the banks, but as luck would have it our money package last night was very small. I don't know how much may have been sent from New Albany or other stations along the line."

Agent Burton of New Albany says he sent out $1,300 on last night's train. This, if these statements are correct, make the loss about $1,800 in addition to what sums may have been sent from small stations along the road.

MESSENGER DAVIS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 30.—The American Express officials feel very bad over the shooting of Davis, as he was one of the most popular and efficient messengers in their employ. He has been wounded several times in their services. In the great accident near Salem, Ind., about two years ago, when the train went through the bridge, Davis saved his treasure by dumping it out into the river while the train was going through. He paid for his devotion to duty to the neglect of self by having a shoulder and two ribs broken.

OLD ROBBERIES RECALLED.

Years ago the scene of this robbery was the rendezvous of the Reno brothers, admittedly the hardest lot of train-robbers that ever infested the West. The James boys, of course, achieved considerable notoriety in this line of business, but those who are conversant with the doings of the Reno gang say that the James boys were second fiddlers in comparison. With the Reno boys were many Chicago burglars, among them "Buck" Holbrook, "Black Jack" Farrell, Bill Wray, and others of local importance. Their robberies were conducted on a large scale, and for a long time they escaped capture. However, after a period of idleness, the Chicago trio left this city one evening with the intention of robbing a Lake Shore train. The Reno boys were met at Goshen, and together they traveled to a water-tank, a few miles further south. An incoming train was boarded and the work of despoiling it commenced forthwith. A large haul was made and several of the trainmen badly injured. The robbers escaped for the time being. Detectives in charge of the now deceased Allan Pinkerton were employed to hunt down the robbers. Their work was hazardous, but after a time the crowd was cornered. The Reno boys were perforated with bullets. Bill Wray endeavored to escape by swimming the Wabash River. Bill's body has not been recovered. "Black Jack" Farrell died in Buffalo, and the other members of the gang are either dead or inmates of penitentiaries.

THE CONDUCTOR'S STORY.

Conductor Chambers, who was in charge of the train, stops at the Leland Hotel, and he went directly there from the offices of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Road, where he had reported as soon as the train reached this city. The train was known as "No. 3"—a through passenger-train, leaving Louisville at 7:40 p. m. It left as usual Wednesday night and reached Harrodsburg, Ind., where it was due at 11:18, about half-past 11 o'clock.

The first that Conductor Chambers knew of the robbery was when the train stopped suddenly about two miles north of Harrodsburg. Conductor Chambers said that the train was on a steep grade called Smithville Hill when the stop was made, and he felt the slowing-up of the train and walked forward to see what the trouble was, as it was unusual to be stopped on that steep grade. He walked forward to the smoking-car, and, when he was within about ten feet of the front door of that car, the baggageman, Peter Weber, staggered in from the baggage-car. He was covered with blood from head to foot, and, after saying something about robbers, he sunk down in a seat of the smoker. "I went forward into the baggage-car then," said Conductor Chambers, "and discovered George Davis, the express-messenger, lying on his back in the centre of the car, bleeding profusely from wounds on his head. He was unconscious, and I understand he has not spoken a word since."

"Did you back up to Harrodsburg Station?"

"No. We could not do that, as we did not know what was behind us. We knew it would be useless, under the circumstances, to search for the robber, and we went on to Bloomington, Ind., the next station, and from there telegraphed what had happened."

"Was the baggageman conscious?"

"Yes; he told me all about the affair. He used to be on the day run and changed off so that he could have his thirty-six hours' layoff in Louisville instead of Chicago. It was his first trip, and I feel sorry for him, as he has a wife and children. He was perfectly conscious when he told me his story. He said that he and Messenger Davis were in the baggage-car at Harrodsburg lying on their train chests. I don't think they were asleep. We always stop at Harrodsburg for water, and there the robber got aboard. According to Weber's story he was surprised by a blow on the head and a push which landed him on the floor. At first he was dazed, and thought I had come in and pushed him off. Then he turned and saw the robber, who was striking Davis. The latter pulled his revolver, but the man took it away from him and shot him. He fell where I found him. Then the robber approached the baggageman, put the revolver to his head, and commanded him to open the safe."

"Of course," said Conductor Chambers, "a man will do almost anything when there is cold steel against his head, and Weber went to Davis and took from the outside pocket of his overalls the key to the safe. He then unlocked it, and the robber took from it all the money packages. I suppose that after doing this he was at a loss to know how to escape, so he shot Weber and then pulled the bell-rope. As the train slowed up he jumped off, just before Weber staggered into the smoker. When I went into the car the safe was open and spattered with Weber's blood. All it contained was a money package of $1.90, which had been overlooked.

"Baggageman Weber told me that the robber was armed with a heavy hickory bludgeon. The baggageman was sent to his home in New Albany, Ind., and I don't think he can live. The express messenger, George K. Davis, was clubbed and shot in the head, and will probably die. He was left in the care of surgeons at Bloomington, Ind."

Conductor Chambers brought with him to the offices of the company here the ugly-looking hickory club used by the daring robber. It is somewhat longer and heavier than an ordinary cane, and at its heavier end are clots and stains of blood. It is thought that the man sneaked noiselessly into the car and surprised the baggageman and messenger with stunning blows from behind. The residents of the vicinity were aroused and started in pursuit of the robber in large numbers. It is thought that his capture is certain, as the whole country is being scoured, and the railroad and express companies have offered a reward of $1,000 for his arrest.

At the general offices of the company here Chambers' story was substantially repeated and the wicked-looking club was exhibited.

Messrs. Fargo and Antisdel of the American Express Company learned of the robbery early yesterday morning, and at once began working the wires for information regarding it. Reliable information appeared hard to get, however, and the company's Superintendent at Indianapolis was dispatched to the scene to find out all he could and inform the office here as to the amount taken, the circumstances, the condition of the wounded messenger, and the chances of capturing the robber. The money-pouch was made up at Louisville, and, as it was a night train, there were no way-packages in it.

Said Superintendent Antisdel of the American Express Company to a TRIBUNE representative yesterday afternoon: "Our latest advices inform us that our messenger, Davis, is still unconscious and cannot live, and that Weber, the baggageman, is in a precarious condition and will probably die. Our special agent, who arrived here this morning from St. Paul, will leave tonight for the scene of the robbery. We have not heard that any trace of the robber has yet been found. The amount of money he secured was comparatively small—probably between $1,300 and $1,900. Fortunately for us it was a light run. That is all the information we have at present."

The robbery was the chief topic of discussion during the day at the express office. Conductor Chambers and one of the brakemen on the train called to exhibit the hickory club used by the train-robber. Davis, the wounded messenger, is given a good character at the office, and it was said that he was trusty and had the full confidence of his employers. A general regret was expressed that he had been fatally injured.

O. W. Barrett said that the robber was evidently not an adept, or he would not have attacked a north-bound train. It was his opinion that the man was merely a desperado who took his chances at finding money in the safe. The southern business of the company was done by way of Cairo. The amount taken could not have been over $4,000. Had the south-bound train been attacked the robber might have secured considerable booty.

Baggageman Weber had a good look at the desperado's face, and would recognize him anywhere.

RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA.

Her Progress Across the Deserts and Over the Great Oases of Turkestan.

New York Sun: A little east of the narrow tract now in dispute between Russia and Afghanistan is that extensive protuberance called by the natives the Pamir, or the Roof of the World. This wonderful plateau, furrowed by deep valleys, through which flow the head streams of great rivers, is the loftiest in the world, and stretches away for some hundreds of miles from 10,000 to 15,000 feet above the sea. It is an elevated isthmus connecting those almost impassable mountain systems of Asia, the Thian Shan and Altai on the north, with the Hindoo Koosh and Himalayas on the south. Here history places the cradle of the European races. Here lived our Aryan forefathers, who, leaving the Pamir slopes, followed great rivers westward, and finally pastured their herds in Europe. Hither are returning now their descendants, the Slavs and Celto-Saxons, sooner or later to contend for the supremacy of Asia upon the historic ground from which their primitive progenitors are believed to have migrated.

The Pamir sent its waters west to fertilize the Turkestan desert, gave the nations a passageway through mountain barriers along its streams that poured eastward into the Tarim and southward into the Ganges and the Indus, nurtured the civilization that Genghis Khan and Tamerlane founded in Turkestan, and made possible the advance of Russia into Central Asia.

Though Peter the Great dreamed of extending Russia's power far beyond the Caspian, it was not greed of conquest or commerce but the need of defending herself against barbarous neighbors across the Ural that first turned Russia toward Central Asia. Ivan III. put an end to the terrible Tartar invasions that for centuries wasted half of Russia and laid its chief cities in ashes. But his successors did not free Russia from the pest of pillaging Kirghiz and Turcoman tribes until they established the Muscovite power in the large territory between the Ural River and the Aral Sea. They sank wells in the Ust Urt plateau to facilitate the operations of their army, marched against the turbulent Kirghiz, and after several hard campaigns they subdued these 2,000,000 nomads, who for over twenty years have paid their conquerors without a murmur their annual tax of three rubles a tent.

Beyond the Kirghiz steppes that bordered Russia stretched far eastward across the desert two belts of verdure, through which flow two great rivers, the ancient Oxus and the Jaxartes, now known as the Amu-Daria and the Syr-Daria. The one rising on the southern and the other on the northern slope of the Pamir, had for ages distributed over their banks alluvium borne on rapid tides to their headwaters, creating long and continuous oases in the midst of the most desolate desert of the world. Here were rich lands and populous and half-civilized nations. Here were the routes to inner Asia; caravan roads that led to China, the highways over which great camel trains from Bokhara had for many years borne to Orenburg and Astrakhan their loads of cotton, silk, skins, and shagreen leather to exchange for Russian hardware, chintz, and guns. Here was a chance for vast expansion of Muscovite power and commerce. Russia's motive was no longer self-protection but the subjugation of the khanates of Turkestan and the extension of trade.

The three khanates are estimated to contain from 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 people. Vambréy says that in the richness of their soil and in the variety of their productions it would be difficult to find in Europe a territory that would surpass the oasis countries of Turkestan. Bokhara, ancient seat of Mohammedan learning, still attracts thousands of students from India, Afghanistan, Cashmere, and China. The town has 175 mosques, and when Vambréy visited it 5,000 students were studying theology, logic, and philosophy in its eighty colleges. The chief cities of the Khokand Oasis, Tashkend, Tchemkent, Khodjend, and others, are scattered along the rich Valley of the Syr-Daria. Several thousand Russian and Cossack peasants have, with governmental assistance, become tillers of the soil near Tashkend and Samarcand. Tashkend has 100,000 population, thirteen inns, sixteen colleges, and many mosques, and its exports and imports in 1878 amounted to $24,000,000. The Khivan Oasis, though kept within narrow limits by the surrounding desert, is large and rich enough to support a populace of about 1,000,000 people. Since Russia conquered Khokand she has placed upon the Syr-Daria a fleet of steamers that ply up the river for a distance of 1,300 miles from the Aral Sea. Sand-bars in the lower Oxus impede navigation, but Russian boats have ascended the greater part of its course as far as Choja Saleh, now well known as the point on the river where the Afghans assert their frontier joins that of Russia. Both these great rivers are valuable arteries of trade, but the Oxus, though the fertile lands along its banks are not so extensive nor so populous as those along the Syr-Daria, is destined to be commercially the more important stream. While the Syr-Daria leads only toward the comparatively barbarous countries of East Turkestan and Thibet, the Oxus will carry the freightcare of Russia almost to the gates of India. It is evident to all students of her progress in Central Asia that Russia's commercial aims include not only a vast augmentation of her overland trade with China, but the opening of India to her products as the reward of her long and, as yet, ill-requited sacrifices in Turkestan. The revenues from her new possessions as yet cover hardly a third of the annual expenditures.

When Russia had conquered the khanates there was still hard work for her armies south of the Oxus, where large tribes of wild Turcomans constantly menaced her enterprises, and blocked the way to Herat. Some years after Khiva fell, Skobeleff and his Cossacks scattered the Teké Turcomans, the greatest slave hunters and most lawless nomads who roamed the desert of Kara Kum. Last year the last stronghold of this tribe was occupied by Russian troops. It was the earth fort they were building in a bend of the Murghab River at Merve when O'Donovan visited them four years ago. Its ramparts, forty feet high and sixty feet wide at the base, were speedily knocked to pieces, and Merve now forms part of the Russian Transcaspian province. Years before, Sir Henry Rawlinson, the greatest authority on Central Asia, had told the British Government that "Herat is at the mercy of the General who occupies Merve." But public opinion in England did not keep pace with the march of events in Asia, and it was not till the Russian forces had left the Merve oasis and received the submission of the Turcomans south of Sarakhs that Great Britain awoke to the belief that the Czar was threatening Herat and menacing India.

GEN. GRANT.

A Good Night's Rest—Work on the General's Book.

NEW YORK, April 30.—About 10 o'clock last night Gen. Grant slept, and the sleep continued until 4 this morning. He awoke, but soon slept again until 7. He enjoyed nearly, if not quite, nine hours' sleep, and only five minims of morphine were given. Dr. Douglas said he could not affirm that there was an improvement of the cancer. There was in every way an improved condition aside from the cancer, relative to which the doctor declined to speak further than as stated. Gen. Grant omitted his drive today in order that he might devote his time to preparation of matter for his book. He dictated to his stenographer for nearly an hour on the Appomattox campaign. He will remain here until the 1st of July, when he intends to go to Mount McGregor, near Saratoga. He experiences no difficulty in swallowing or speaking.

GEN. M'DOWELL GIVEN UP TO DIE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 30.—Gen. Irvin McDowell has been suffering some time from an affection of the digestive organs which prevents him from retaining anything on his stomach. Physicians have given up all hopes of his recovery. His death is expected to occur at any time. He is delirious most of the time.

ARGUING THE CASE.

Russian Explanation of Komaroff's Conduct in Regard to the Penjdeh Affair.

Official Denial of the Reported Occupation of Maruchak by the Russians.

Bold Language of the Muscovite Press—Signs of a Possible Conflict—A Russian Corvet's Cruise.

LONDON, April 30.—[Special.]—Very many sensational rumors are in circulation, and officers of the naval reserve are rapidly joining men-of-war, but the situation has undergone little change since last night.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Independance Belge* of Brussels reiterates the statement that there has been another battle between the Russians and Afghans, and that the former were repulsed, suffering severely in the engagement. The correspondent further asserts that the above report has been officially confirmed at the Russian Capital.

THE PENJDEH AFFAIR.

The *Official Messenger* of St. Petersburg, in an editorial on the report of Sir Peter Lumsden on the capture and occupation of Penjdeh by the Russians, says: "Bad weather has delayed the arrival of the officer whom Gen. Komaroff dispatched with a detailed account of the battle of the 30th ult. Sufficient data, however, have been received to arrive at a correct conclusion of how far Gen. Lumsden was warranted in impugning Gen. Komaroff's report. Russia is desirous of a friendly settlement with England, and intrusted the delimitation of the frontier to a joint British and Russian Commission. But the unexpected entry of the Afghans into Penjdeh and the Afghan advance down the Murghab and Herri Rood Rivers compelled Russia to protect her rights in a practical manner against this arbitrary seizure of her territory. In this view Gen. Komaroff was ordered in January last to occupy with his videts the line extending from Tulfikur along the Herri Rood River via Kach-Risilias, Kaoh-Rissume, Chemonibaid, and Chonzikhan, as far as Pull-Khisti, where the ancient bridge crosses the Kooshk River, thus forming the western boundary of the Penjdeh basis. The Russian commanders were enjoined to abstain from armed collision with the Afghans unless the latter provoked an encounter. The Russians, as directed, occupied the above-described position Feb. 20. The 4th of March Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister, informed M. de Giers, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, that the Afghans had been requested not to attack the Russians with the object of driving them from their positions, but solely to resist a further Russian advance. England at the same time expressed a wish that, pending a settlement of her boundary dispute, the commanders of the Russian outposts be ordered to refrain from making any further advance. Russia agreed to this, with certain restrictions, and, being informed also that a Russian outpost was already stationed at Pull-Khisti and an Afghan outpost at Ak-Tepé, Gen. Komaroff was requested not to occupy Penjdeh. The information furnished Russia corresponded with what Gen. Lumsden had said—that the Russians had occupied Pull-Khisti, and that an Afghan outpost was stationed on the right bank of the Kooshk River. England's explanation that the Afghan troops had been requested to stop their advance entirely excluded the possibility of assuming that the Afghans might advance their outposts to the left bank of the Kooshk River. But when Gen. Komaroff approached Pull-Khisti he found on the left bank of the Kooshk River, outside of the Penjdeh district, a fortified Afghan post. This being in contradiction with his information he was bound, for the protection of his small detachment, to request the Afghan commander to withdraw his troops from the left bank of the river. The Afghans' refusal to do this was the direct cause of the battle of the 30th ult. From it is evident that the intention attributed to Gen. Komaroff of bringing on the collision is in contradiction of the facts. Gen. Komaroff did not overstep his orders when he insisted on the evacuation of the left bank of the River Kooshk. Russia is unable at present to say why the orders mentioned above, and which agreed with the information received by England, should have been interpreted in a different manner by the British officers attached to the Afghan detachment which occupied Penjdeh. Gen. Komaroff's dispatch of April 18 contains explanations regarding several points in Gen. Lumsden's telegram of April 17, concerning which Gen. Komaroff's final opinion has not yet been received."

The same paper publishes the following telegram from Gen. Komaroff, dispatched from Askabad Friday last: "A telegram forbidding the occupation of Penjdeh reached me March 23. It only communicated it to the commanders of outposts, and did not make it generally known. Col. Zaorszeski, with my permission, interviewed some British officers in a private capacity. I did not admit their right to treat officially. I addressed my demands direct to the commander of the Afghan forces, Gen. Alikhanoff, with a sotnia of Turcomans, rode in the direction of Morkais along the river bank on the Russian side. It was by no means my intention to advance on Penjdeh. To march the sotnia in the rear of 4,000 Afghans was inconceivable. One company of Russians marched on the hights on the right bank of the Murghab River, but did not reach our videts on the left bank of the same river. When the Afghans approached, however, this one company by my order returned to camp." Gen. Komaroff thus concludes his dispatch: "In view of the constant movements over hundreds of versts of territory, and owing also to heavy floods, it is impossible to furnish regular reports."

MARUCHAK.

In the House of Lords this afternoon Lord Granville, Foreign Secretary, announced that telegrams had been received from Sir Peter Lumsden which contradicted the reports of a Russian advance upon and the occupation of Maruchak.

PRESS VIEWS.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* says: "Mr. Gladstone's recent speech on the war credit was of a kind to carry away Parliament. It attained its desired result without giving time for reflection or criticism. Some of his statements refute each other." The *Journal* also says: "It is no wonder that the British Cabinet summoned home Mr. Stephen, attached to the British-Afghan Boundary Commission, to reconcile the statements in Gen. Lumsden's four contradictory reports. Will it see clearer after his testimony? We hope so, in the interest of truth and for the appeasement which must follow."

The Moscow *Gazette* says if England wishes to avoid war she must evacuate Port Hamilton, at the entrance to the Sea of Japan; otherwise Russia will be obliged to occupy Herat. The *Gazette* also says that it believes the question of peace or war must be settled within a few days.

The Helsingfors *Dagblad* thinks that Russia has little power to hurt England seriously upon the sea. The paper says four Russian fortresses on the Baltic will require assistance, and that any engagement with the English fleet in the open sea is out of the question. The *Novoe Vremya* of St. Petersburg is amazed at the statement of the *Dagblad*, and tries to lessen the effect of its article.

THE STOCK MARKET.

The London stock market today opened flat, but recovered on denial of the reported Russian occupation of Maruchak. The absence of any alarming failures in Paris today, which were feared at the monthly settlement, also aided the recovery of the market. Consols closed in London last night at 95 and opened this morning at 94⅝, but soon advanced to 94¾, then to 94 11-16, and at 1 p. m. were quoted at 94 15-16 for both money and account. Russian securities of all kinds closed last night at 85¼ and opened this morning at 85⅜, but in a short time advanced to 84¾, and then to 84⅝. Stocks were all weak. Home securities were very dull and foreign funds weak. Advices from Paris state that stocks and home and foreign securities on the bourse were weak. At 3:30 p. m. consols were quoted at 95.

The Paris Bourse was greatly excited today, and at one time it was almost impossible to effect sales at any price. The market closed at a decided recovery. Large buying orders were received from London to cover previous sales.

The Berlin Bourse was very flat today. Securities fell 1 to 2 per cent, in sympathy with heavy quotations in Paris.

WARLIKE NOTES.

British shipowners are urging upon the Government the necessity for the erection of the defenses of the River Clyde. They declare that as the Clyde is at present foreign cruisers could quickly destroy its shipping.

Essad Pasha, Turkish Ambassador to France, in an interview today said that in his opinion it was to the interest of Turkey to remain neutral in the event of war between Russia and England.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught will remain at Merud.

Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, stated in the Commons that the Government was as yet without information of a second engagement between the Afghan and Russian troops, and believes that the Afghans still hold Bally-Murghab.

THE MAN-OF-WAR STRELOK.

A dispatch from Norfolk, Va., says: "The Russian corvet Strelok left this port Tuesday night and passed out to sea. Second Secretary Greger of the Russian Legation arrived here yesterday, but left for Washington when he learned that the Strelok had departed. The British ship Garnet is still at Old Point Comfort, but it is thought she will follow the Strelok at once. The Russian ship seems to have given her antagonist the slip. The Garnet was close by the Strelok until Monday, when she dropped down to Fortress Monroe. Under international law the Garnet cannot follow under twenty-four hours if her purpose is to engage the Strelok. The Strelok has a speed of fifteen knots, against the Garnet's thirteen knots, and her guns are of much longer range than are those of the Garnet. If the Garnet should attempt to engage her she would first have to find the Strelok outside, and then the Strelok might keep just outside of the range of her antagonist and yet with her superior guns play upon the Garnet. This gives the Russian ship a big advantage, and, although she is a smaller ship, she would prove a formidable antagonist to the representative of the British Lion."

The arrival of the Strelok at New York calls for this comment: "The arrival of the Russian man-of-war Strelok in the North River has caused a great deal of speculation as to its object. A prominent shipping man said: 'It is more than probable that the Strelok has received secret orders that war has been or will be declared within a few hours, and has been ordered to pick up a transatlantic steamer. It is certain that the enterprise is by no means so difficult as it looks, and that any one of the great ferry steamers between New York and Liverpool is liable to be surprised. The Strelok is not a large vessel, being only of 1,345 tons register and mounting ten guns, four of which are heavy rifled pieces. Her crew numbers 160 men. She has a great spread of canvas, with double topsails, and might, by devices known to seamen, easily mask her warlike character and pass for an innocent merchantman. A reversed ensign, the signal of distress, would enable her to approach a Cunarder, a Guiver, a National Liner, or any of the splendid vessels that enter and leave this port almost daily.' A reporter visited the house of William H. Guion Jr. and of F. W. J. Hurst of the National Line. They were inclined to trust to the vigilance of the British Consulate, and did not care to go into the subject. A friend of Mr. Hurst's did, indeed, say if war was declared during the next twenty-four hours it might possibly happen that the different lines might unite and hire the Yosemite or some other fast harbor steamer and send her out to give warning of the presence of the Strelok."

THE CROSING SALE.

The following advertisement, recently published in the *St. James Gazette*, a Tory organ, will serve to show the bitterness with which party warfare is waged in England:

SELLING OFF! ALARMING SACRIFICE!

GLADSTONE, CHAMBERLAIN, DERBY & CO.
(Late Peace Brothers & Cant.)

Every Kind of Disaster, Disgrace, Defeat, Delay, Kept in Stock.

A Large Supply of Excuses and Equivocations on Hand.

TRY OUR
WHITE LIES—A specialty. Going cheap.
BLACK LIES—A new invention; look white till exposed to the light.
CROCODILE TEARS—W. E. G.'s patent.
WIDOWS' TEARS—A large stock; recently replenished from the Soudan.

LATEST NOVELTIES IN DISASTERS.

Great Variety; more expected shortly ex ss. "Afghanistan," "Egypt," "Transvaal."

"PLAIN QUESTIONS AND CROOKED ANSWERS"—The new game, G. O. M.'s patent, with Granville improvements. Has received years of laughter from Crowned Heads, Foreign Ministers, and Diplomatists in every court in Europe. See Prince Bismarck's testimonial.

"AT THE PLAY; or How We Kept It Up When Gordon Died." By a Grand Old Man. "Really funny."—*John Bull.* "The perfection of good taste."—*Englishman.*

TRY OUR
DISGRACE—Very cheap (Majuba, Sinkat, and Khartoum brands).

TRY OUR
PERJURERS—Aston brand. Only £1 each.

TRY OUR
"AFTER ALL" SALVE—A radical cure for all ills.

TRY OUR
CONFISCATION PROCESS—Easily applied; universally popular; success guaranteed. Testimonials from Michael Davitt, Henry George, and other connoisseurs.
G., C., D. & Co.

Are the cheapest and best house for Casuistry, Dodges, Surrenders, Moral indignation, Latin Hymns, Tarradiddles, and Philanthropy.
G., C., D. & CO.

Have still a SMALL SUPPLY of that splendid Article, ENGLAND'S HONOR.
(This is growing scarce: intending purchasers should apply early.)
G., C., D. & Co.

Are also prepared to dispose of SEVERAL MAGNIFICENT COLONIES.
Going dirt-cheap to the first bidder. Private offers for the lot entertained.
G., C., D. & CO.
Present address: Downing street.

Come Early! This is positively the Closing Sale. Business shortly to be given up for public and private reasons.

[If Carter Harrison were a member of the Gladstone Administration which is thus savagely satirized he would doubtless find material for a dozen libel suits of the first magnitude.]

WEDNESDAY'S NEWS.

A dispatch to the *Independance Belge* of Brussels from St. Petersburg says: "After the council yesterday at which M. de Giers' proposals to adopt conciliatory measures toward England were rejected M. de Giers tendered his resignation as Foreign Minister, but the Czar refused to accept it at the present crisis. On the arrival of the news of a Russian defeat in Afghanistan a cipher dispatch was sent to England in the nature of an ultimatum and an order signed for a mobilization of the forces. The Imperial Bank has been ordered to provide the Government with 20,000,000 rubles."

A St. Petersburg dispatch to the *Daily News* confirms the statement that in the recent engagement with the Afghans the Russians were defeated with heavy loss.

Says another St. Petersburg correspondent: "The Czar has sent an ultimatum to Great Britain demanding that the latter shall accept Russia's proposed boundary-line between Turkestan and Afghanistan. If Great Britain refuses to accept the boundary, Russia will proceed to occupy Herat. In court and diplomatic circles, however, the opinion expressed today is that affairs have a much more pacific aspect. It is reported that the leading financial houses are operating with a view to a rise in Russian stocks. An inquiry will be made into the cause of the Penjdeh conflict. The recall of Baron de Staal is imminent. M. de Giers is dissatisfied with the conduct of the negotiations between England and Russia."

A dispatch to the *Times* from Tirpul dated April 27 says: Large Russian reinforcements are coming from the Caspian, but the number of troops east of the Caspian is exaggerated. The Russians doubtless intend to make a dash to Herat. The statement that the Afghans attacked the Russians at Tulfikur is untrue. The people of Penjdeh were quiet and industrious. The Russian troops are close to Ak Tapé. The Commanders have occupied the Governors' tents and issued edicts as Governors. They have also forcibly demanded the surrender of all presents given the Afghans by Sir Peter Lumsden. It is generally believed here that war now, although it would give Russia a few successes against the Afghans, would result in the breaking up of the Russian Empire, while by waiting a year or two, when Russia will have completed her railways, the issue would be uncertain. The firm attitude of England excites warm devotion here.

The Czar and his Ministers, says a St. Petersburg correspondent, today discussed the telegraph summary of the English proposals. A grand council has been summoned to consider the full written dispatch and what reply shall be sent by Russia.

Advices from Tirpul under date of the 26th state that the Afghans show increased friendliness toward the English. The Afghans asc

PARALYZED "TICKERS."

Board of Trade Quotations Unexpectedly Withheld from the Western Union.

As a Consequence, Bucket-Shops in This and Other Cities Were Forced to Suspend.

Possibly a Slap at the Open Board—What the Officers Say—A Good Deal of Secrecy.

There was considerable trouble and excitement on the Board of Trade yesterday owing to a collapse of the telegraphic arrangements, and a great deal of irritation around the board owing to the belief that the Committee on Market Quotations had intentionally cut off quotations from the Open Board, the bucket-shops, and all other places and parties not on its list of special correspondents. This committee is rather reticent about its operations and intentions, but these have been gathered pretty fully from other sources. It seems that no quotations were sent out yesterday except over private wires or to individuals. This was at first believed to be due to the difficulties incidental to the removal to a new building, and also to the different methods put into operation for the transmission of messages. According to the new regulations no sounders are allowed on the floor of the main hall. Instead of the old system, the messages are received over a counter on the floor and there transmitted through pneumatic tubes to telegraphic operators at work at their keys in other portions of the building. Immediately following the opening yesterday morning the intense excitement on the floor caused the telegraphic facilities to at once be subjected to a severe strain. Very soon it was evident that the business was almost hopelessly behind. By the end of the first half hour the messages of the first ten minutes had not been transmitted, the operators being thereby a clear twenty minutes behind the market. A few minutes later one of the pumping machines broke down, and about a dozen letter-cups, containing an unknown number of messages, were left stuck in the tubes. What time these were extricated is not definitly known, but they were still sticking there at noon. Shortly afterwards the tubes were understood to be working again, but in about five minutes there was another collapse, and then the clerks abandoned all attempts to utilise them, and transmitted the messages to the operating-rooms by hand. The operators were supposed to be laboring under other difficulties. The weather was bad, the wires and instruments had been hastily put in place, probably the connections had not been tested and were more or less imperfect, and altogether there was believed to be reason for a general hampering of the message business. These conditions were soon known outside, and the failure to receive quotations on the Open Board and in the bucket-shops was at first thereto attributed. Half an hour passed, and still no figures came, and a suspicion then arose that the quotations were being intentionally held back. This suspicion soon developed into certainty, and much indignant comment and protest followed. There was practically no trading on the Open Board, the members being ignorant of how the market was going on the floor of the Board of Trade. Some bucket-shop men who had open trades on the board, mainly on the short side, sent orders to have them filled, and thereby caused a material increase in the demand on the floor, mostly for wheat.

The members of the Market Quotations Committee were sought out and subjected to a badgering cross-examination from various interested parties, but each peremptorily declined to discuss the subject. It may be taken for granted that the intention of the committee is to send quotations only to those who are on its list of special correspondents. This list was prepared over a year ago and since revised by the committee, and contains probably 3,000 or more names. It includes the Secretaries of the various Chambers of Commerce and Produce Exchanges in the country that are doing a legitimate business—that is, it cuts off the Open Boards and Produce Exchanges where trading is ostensibly done but which are in reality bucket-shops—and also includes the private correspondents of members of the board who are vouched for by responsible parties as being genuine traders and not gamblers on the prices of produce. The position presumed to be taken by the committee is that by refraining from making any arrangements whereby quotations might be furnished to objectionable parties from the new building the board will thereby not be rendered liable to injunction proceedings, as was the case in the old building. In the old building they were enjoined from suspending services previously performed, but where no services are rendered there can be no suspension. The committee is believed to be acting under legal advice in this matter, and probably it is in consonance with that legal advice that its members refuse to say a word pro or con on the matter. The whole business, therefore, hangs on the legal point as to whether or not the injunction of the Circuit Court against suspending telegraphic information should compel the Board of Trade to make special arrangements for its service in moving to a new building.

The transmission of the messages pertaining to the regular business of the board was behindtime all day, but had caught up to only ten minutes behind about closing time.

THE WESTERN UNION.

Impatient inquiries from all parts of the country poured in upon the Western Union officials all day yesterday, asking the cause of the failure to receive the quotations. The officials could simply reply that the Board of Trade was not supplying them as usual, and that until it did the company could not furnish the usual information concerning the market. The extent of the inconvenience caused by the silence of the omnipresent "ticker," the ever-devouring tapeworm of Wall street," can only be imagined; but judging by the tone of the telegrams of inquiry it was borne with impatience.

While all concerned were reticent, the general situation may be clearly outlined. The Western Union has run its wires into the new Board of Trade Building. Instruments controlled by the board are connected with these wires, and a corps of operators, under the control of the Market Report Committee, are supposed to telegraph from the building to the general offices of the Western Union at the corner of La Salle and Washington streets. From there the quotations are put upon the wires and sent broadcast over the country to the innumerable "tickers."

Yesterday morning the quotations were not furnished as usual, and the officials of the company, taken by surprise, applied to the Board of Trade men to learn where the hitch came in. They received no satisfaction whatever—and no quotations.

The amount of secrecy maintained yesterday on all sides was truly wonderful. A TRIBUNE reporter found its fullest exponent in the person of J. H. Milne, Chairman of the Committee of Market Reports. He at first was ignorant of any complication whatever. When this was made clear to him he flatly refused to be interviewed, saying that he had nothing whatever to say on the subject. He admitted, however, that he was Chairman of the committee and would be informed on the subject if anybody were. He had heard that the Western Union was not receiving the quotations as usual. He didn't know how long the state of affairs would last. He did not know whether the company had applied for quotations, but supposed they had or would. The company had not obtained them. The company could obtain them under proper conditions.

"What are the conditions?"

"That's a fine question to ask a man—nix, nix," responded Mr. Milne, beginning work on a pile of grain certificates and realising that he had come to the jumping-off place.

The reporter then called upon the Western Union officials. While the officials were not wholly confidential the following facts were stated:

The Board of Trade committee had, upon taking up its new quarters, ceased to supply the company with quotations as usual. Application was made for the quotations and they were refused. The board had no cause of complaint against the company, but was using it as a means to crush out the remaining bucket-shops. A conference was being held between representatives of the board and the company, and the situation would probably be remedied at an early date. The action of the board was entirely unexpected. The board claimed the right to dictate as to who should receive quotations. The company agreed to the proposition, except that quotations must be also furnished to such parties as the courts had directed.

MILNE AND BENSLEY.

Another TRIBUNE reporter saw Mr. James H. Milne, Chairman of the Committee on Market Reports, in the afternoon, but simply received the answer: "I decline to be interviewed on this matter." The same silence with regard to the subject was displayed by all of the inner circle who could furnish any information.

John R. Bensley, Chairman of the Real-Estate Committee, said that he could state authoritatively that no wire connections had been made in the new building. The connections had not yet been changed from the old building. Everything outside the trading hall was in the hands of his committee, and they were awaiting developments.

It is safe to say that all preparations for furnishing quotations have been made, with the exception of making the connections, and that if the Western Union came to the Board of Trade's terms the wires would be clicking as usual this morning. It is also pretty certain that quotations were being sent to correspondents of the board through the Baltimore & Ohio. The statements made in several afternoon papers that the wires had been cut were obviously erroneous, as, no connections having been made, there was no necessity for cutting.

THE OPEN BOARD.

President French, of the Open Board, was found last night at his residence in an exceedingly equable frame of mind.

"I am for peace," he said, "just as I have been for years, and I think I may safely say that my efforts have prevented a rupture before now. We have a war party in our board—men who are and have been willing to break from the big board entirely. They think we can get along better without them; and perhaps we can, but I have counseled peace just the same. As for this latest move, I don't like to prophesy the results; perhaps it won't be possible to hold down the war party any longer. We have a directors' meeting tomorrow afternoon, and it is not improbable that some declaration will be made then."

"In the meantime, how are you going to get along without the quotations?"

"In the first place we can get the quotations at any time, and always could, without the help of the big board. How? Well, I won't say just now; but we can get them. But, even if we couldn't, we can get along without them, just as we did this morning, without any inconvenience. The stories in the evening papers about 'the riot and confusion' at our session today are pure fabrications. We traded as usual, and with about the same knowledge of the complexion of the market. We are so near the big board now, and there are so many men who trade on both, that what is known in one place is common property almost instantly in the other."

"I want to add," Mr. French continued, "that there have been a good many hard things said about us, unjustly, by members of the big board, some of whom insist on classing us with the bucket-shops. I happen to know that there are members of the big board who are abetting bucket-shops and the bucket-shop interest all over the country, and if this thing comes to a rupture there may be some disclosures made that will cause a surprise-party. In a word, we insist upon our standing as an auxiliary to the larger concern and a product of a legitimate public demand."

"Do you think this last move is intended to freeze you out?"

"I went to Mr. Secretary Milne today and he disclaimed any such intention. He said the Western Union could have the quotations as soon as they signed an application. But he also said that he didn't see how we could get the quotations except from the Western Union, and perhaps that means a freeze-out. If it does, I consider the move a very short-sighted one."

T. M. Baxter is a member of both boards and founded the newer organization, by reason of which act he was temporarily suspended by the other. Mr. Baxter said last night that he was by no means alarmed for the prospects of the Open Board. "My business is largely on the Board of Trade," said he, "but I went over to the Open Board several times yesterday morning and found that the members were trading as usual and without trouble. In fact, I am almost glad this thing has occurred, for it has long been a pet theory of mine that the Open Board would be all the better for being forced to rely upon itself, and now I have had a chance to see my belief confirmed. No, I don't think this move is aimed at the Open Board; it was meant for the bucket-shops."

THE FIRST DAY'S TRADING.

All day yesterday the new Board of Trade was crowded with visitors. Many gained entrance by ticket to the floor of the main hall, while others pushed themselves into every gallery and corner from which they were not excluded by the rules requiring tickets. A great many ladies appeared in the galleries notwithstanding the disagreeable weather. The number of visitors in the galleries averaged about 1,000. The special features of attraction, aside from the architectural and artistic beauties of the interior of the building, were the great clock, which strikes but once in twenty-four hours, and then at 9:30 a. m., and the new uniforms of employés, which are ornamented with gold buttons and lace. Through the aid of complimentary tickets issued for the occasion a large number of citizens who are not members of the board were admitted to the floor and allowed to mingle with those who were there to transact business. As this was the first day the doors were swung open for business the rules were slightly relaxed and the occasion was regarded as a sort of house-warming. When the gong announced that the time for trading was at hand the pits were densely crowded, but almost silent. Only the first tones of the gong were distinguishable, for such a din as will seldom be heard again was raised within the hall which is said to have developed something of an echo. The excitement was caused by the desire of every trader to be a party to the first or second transaction, and for nearly ten minutes the building was shaken by a mad howl in which nothing could be distinguished except a conglomeration of high and low notes which would have thrown a Chinese musician into ecstasy. After the first spell was over the business was transacted with no more confusion.

IN THE BUCKET-SHOPS.

The crowds standing about the larger bucket-shops early in the morning waiting for quotations were very much astonished when, at 9:30, the tickers didn't start up as usual. There were looks of alarm on the faces of some, and the proprietors and managers immediately began to "hustle" for an explanation. When it came they were not happy. Taken all in all, the thermometer, so far as the bucket-shop people were concerned, indicated a pronounced absence of warmth.

The failure to receive the figures had apparently no effect upon the attendance at the bucket-shops, but it was a rainy day, and they were warm loafing places. No new "trades," however, were made, based on Chicago quotations, and those held over were closed out at noon.

"We got no quotations today," said William Skakel, one of the proprietors of the Phœnix, "and understand that none were sent out by the telegraph company except in private dispatches. At least that is what the company tells us; and that is all I know about the matter. If the quotations had been sent out we should have expected to get them."

"Was any explanation furnished?"

"Not to us. The board may have told the telegraph people something. They shut themselves up, as I understand, and didn't allow any commercial reporters on the floor."

"The injunction still stands?"

"Yes; but they didn't furnish any quotations to the Western Union, and none were sent out by that company."

"What are you going to do?"

"Wait. I went to see our lawyer, and he said if the board didn't give the markets to anybody they were not disobeying the order of the court. I don't know what we can do. The lawyer said: 'Let it go for a day or two, and I'll see what can be done.' If the quotations are sent out the board will be liable. It was his opinion that they had the right to shut themselves up and not give their business to the world. If we find out they are sending out the figures we will go for them. They can't do it without being in contempt. It was to avoid that doubtless that they didn't send the quotations anywhere."

"The effect was bad on your business?"

"We had no markets and couldn't do any business. We closed up what trades we had with people who wanted to close, taking the noon prices, which we got the best way we could."

"It will not affect us," said Mr. Peabody of the Public, "as we will trade on the New York quotations, as we have been doing more or less for some time. I haven't the slightest idea why this move was made. We had an injunction against them and they ignored it; yet they are good, law-abiding citizens. They didn't send out quotations by the Western Union, but they did by the Baltimore & Ohio, which, however, has no 'tickers.'"

"Can't you get the quotations from the Baltimore & Ohio?"

"I won't answer that question. This move will not break up the bucket-shops if God spares my life and my money holds out."

"What will you do?"

"Keep right along, just the same."

"Will you try to get quotations from the Board?"

"If they give them out I will get them. If they don't, I don't want them. I can stand it as long as they can."

"Did you close out your trades?"

"Yes; those based on the Chicago quotations. It was better for our customers and for ourselves to do it, because we couldn't get the markets, and holding on would have made them dissatisfied. We have made arrangements, however, to trade on the New York quotations, which fluctuate the same, as I have tried them."

"The Board of Trade," said a Western Union official, "didn't furnish us any quotations today, and I don't know the reason for it. They were acting, doubtless, under the instructions of their attorney, Judge Beckwith, and know what they are doing. The effect upon the private dispatches was very noticeable, many more being sent out than usual. We have been furnishing three bucket-shops in Chicago with the figures, and also shops in New Orleans, Louisville, Galveston, and New York. The quotations I understand, however, were given to the Baltimore & Ohio. It has no 'tickers,' but they cut no figure that I can see, as, wherever the company's wires run into a Board of Trade, the figures can be posted on a blackboard. It looks to me as if the board were in contempt in violating the injunction; but that is a question for the lawyers to decide."

NOTES.

A meeting of the members of the Board of Trade was held at the new Call Board yesterday to arrange for the separation of small trades from the general business of the floor. E. B. Baldwin presided. A motion was passed to the effect that all trading in less than 5,000-bushel lots should be done in one trading pit. It was moved that this pit should be located on the northeast corner of the main hall under the balcony, but a substitute was carried by which a committee, consisting of E. B. Stevens, John F. Brape, and E. B. Baldwin, was appointed to confer with the Room Committee and fix a suitable location.

The directors of the Board of Trade at a special meeting yesterday postponed the renting of the tables on the trading floor until Saturday afternoon owing to the cloudy weather. The Room Committee was instructed to make better provision for guarding the entrance at the north end of the building and thence to the trading floor.

A very lengthy bill was filed Wednesday in the Circuit Court, but suppressed presumably for service, by the New York & Chicago Grain & Stock Exchange against the Western Union Telegraph Company to prevent them from removing its tickers or cutting off its market quotations. It has an office at No. 140 Monroe street, where it professes to transact a general commission business "the same as any other commission merchant," for the benefit of its stockholders, and charges that the Board of Trade, in its desire to cut off any rivals, has threatened to cut off its communications. The usual charges of monopoly, etc., are made. A temporary injunction was granted by Judge Collins.

THE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The National Code of Ethics Explained by Dr. Davis—Reports and Papers—A Banquet.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 30.—[Special.]—In the American Medical Association, Dr. N. S. Davis of Chicago, Chairman of the standing committee on meteorological conditions and their relations to the prevalence of disease, reported the proceedings of the committee, describing the data collected. The accumulating material will enable the committee by the end of the year to submit a report of great value. The committee was continued and the report ordered published. Dr. Davis also reported from the committee to collect investigations of disease in co-operation with the committee of the British Medical Society. These investigations were going on in nearly all the European countries, India, and South America, and the correspondence was ordered to be maintained.

Dr. Davis also reported, from the Committee on Explanatory Declarations, regarding the code of ethics, in view of misapprehensions that exist that Clause 1 of Art. 4 of the National code is not to be interpreted as excluding from professional fellowship on the ground of difference in doctrine or belief those who in other respects are entitled to be members of the regular medical profession. Neither is there any other article or clause of the said code that interferes with the exercise of perfect liberty of individual opinion and practice. Second, that it constitutes a voluntary withdrawal from the profession proper to assume a name indicating to the public a sectarian or exclusive system of practice or to belong to an association or party antagonistic to the general profession. Third, that there is no provision in the National Code inconsistent with the broadest dictates of humanity, and that the article which relates to consultations cannot be interpreted as interdicting the rendering of professional services wherever there is pressing and immediate need, but on the contrary to promptly meet the emergencies and to give a helping hand to the distressed is a duty enjoined on every member of the profession. No such emergencies, however, can make it necessary or proper to enter into formal professional consultations with those who have voluntarily disconnected themselves from the regular medical profession. The resolutions were unanimously adopted and added to the code of ethics.

An elaborate paper was read by Dr. Duncan Eve of Tennessee on the "Advances Made by Surgery."

The condition of the treasury was reported as follows: Balance on hand, $923; total receipts for the year, $17,093; increase over last year, $3,200. Dr. Tower reported the expenses of the *Journal of Medicine*, published at Chicago, of which Dr. N. S. Davis is editor. The *Journal* is free from debt. The committee urged that Dr. Davis be continued as editor, and Dr. Davis followed in an explanation of his management.

The Committee on Nominations reported the following officers for election: President, Dr. William Brodie of Detroit; Secretary, Dr. W. B. Atkinson of Philadelphia; Treasurer, Dr. H. J. Dunglison of Philadelphia. St. Louis was recommended as the place of the next meeting. Tonight the doctors are attending a reception by local physicians.

PRAISE FOR JOUETT.

The American Admiral's Conduct at Panama Approved—All Quiet on the Isthmus.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30.—Secretary Whitney sent the following telegram to Admiral Jouett yesterday:

"I approve your steadfast maintenance of this Government's position on the isthmus. The treaty guarantees the protection of the transit equally by this Government and by Colombia. Measures necessary to effect this will be supported. Have sufficient force at Panama ready in case of need. Any act of the Colombian forces involving the destruction or embarrassment of the transit is in violation of their treaty with this Government. An armed contest at a place involving the same result is also a breach of the treaty. I also recognize that you are in a delicate and critical position. I shall be inclined to stand by you in the exercise of your best judgment under your general instructions if your acts result in the safety of the transit and property at Panama and the reëstablishment of the Government."

Late yesterday afternoon Admiral Jouett telegraphed to Secretary Whitney as follows: "A peaceful settlement between the Government troops and the revolutionists at Panama has been made today. I witnessed the treaty and all points of difference were referred to me. Aizpurn surrenders unconditionally. The Government forces will take possession of Panama tomorrow, and the troubles on the isthmus will be practically ended."

In an interview this morning Secretary Whitney explains the delicate position in which Admiral Jouett was placed. He says: "The trouble at Panama is practically ended, I think. Admiral Jouett and his associates in the expedition have, in my opinion, acted with great judgment and discretion."

The United States forces which were sent to Panama, it is expected, will be recalled at an early day.

Dispatches have been received at the State and Navy Departments from Panama confirming substantially the Panama press dispatches published this morning. They are from the Naval and Consular authorities and from the Cable Company's representative. Aizpurn has given up his arms and the Government troops have taken peaceable possession of Panama. Business is everywhere resumed and the difficulties are believed to be at an end.

IN HOOSIERDOM.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 30.—[Special.]—Walter L. Stanton of New York, a young capitalist, bought half a million of Indiana 3½ per cents today at 1½ per cent premium. Mr. Stanton is now the State's sole bond creditor, holding $1,835,000 of her obligations, all taken at the same figure.

Gov. Gray received a dispatch this morning announcing the death of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Eliza Jaqua of New Madison, O., at the advanced age of 88.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., April 30.—[Special.]—James O'Donnell, charged with forgery, was acquitted today. The acquittal has caused indignation.

THE CANVASS.

A Big Crowd Watches the Count in the Council Chamber—Unfinished Business.

A Rumpus Over the Returns from the Third Precinct of the Third Ward.

That Precinct and the First of the Fourth Temporarily Passed—The Result.

The Council met at 7:30 last night, Mayor Harrison in the chair. The rule admitting none but members to the floor was rigorously enforced, and consequently the members of the Republican and Citizens' Committees, excepting ex-Aldermen, had to be satisfied with seats outside of the railing. The enforcement of this rule was specially approved by the Council on motion of Ald. Ryan.

Among the people watching the proceedings were Fred Forch Jr., P. Birdd Price, Coroner Hertz, Col. James A. Sexton, George B. Swift, S. W. King, County-Agent O'Brien, Mr. P. McElberne, Pat J. McGrath, William T. Underwood, Mat Gilday, Mike Bailey, Frank Cline (the three last-named were on the floor).

As soon as the meeting was called to order Colvin moved that when the Council adjourn it adjourn to 3 o'clock today. The motion prevailed by a unanimous vote. On motion of Noyes the report of the Committee on Printing, which recommended that the contract for advertising be awarded to the *Evening Mail*, was taken up. Colvin moved to substitute the *Evening Telegram* for the paper named because its bid was lower. Lawler's motion to lay the latter motion on the table was lost, and then Cullerton broke a lance for the *Telegram*. Hull replied, on behalf of the committee, that the lower bid of the *Telegram* had been ignored because it was not believed to be a newspaper of general circulation, while the *Mail* had proved a good standing and a large circulation. After a little sparring between Lawler and Cullerton the contract was awarded to the *Telegram*.

Ryan then called up his motion to reconsider the vote by which his resolution to instruct the Mayor and the Chief of Police to prosecute the perpetrators of election frauds was passed. After this motion had passed, Ryan offered an amendment to the resolution authorizing the Mayor and Chief of Police to employ the clerks and experts necessary in the prosecution of the work, the expense to be taken from any unappropriated moneys in the Treasury, and moved its passage. Shorey protested against the motion as entirely beyond the power of the Council to pass. Colvin maintained that the Council had a well-established right to use its contingent fund in whatever way it saw fit.

Bond protested that the purpose for which Ryan asked the expenditure of money was not a corporate purpose.

Campbell opposed the motion as superfluous, since the Police Department had all the machinery necessary for the prosecution of criminals without further appropriation. If the Mayor had been in earnest about the prosecution of election frauds he would have set the police to work long ago, and would not have waited for an order of the Council and for an appropriation.

However, the motion passed by a vote of 19 to 15, Purcell voting with the Republicans.

RESUMING THE CANVASS.

At 8:45 the canvass was resumed. The tellers took their seats, and Ald. Shorey and Bond were invited by the Mayor to come forward to inspect the returns.

Wetherell made the point that the Clerk should take no part in the canvass and that a member of the Council open the returns, suggestive that this work be done by Ald. Clarke.

The Mayor defended the Clerk against what he denounced as an implied insinuation. He said the Clerk was an officer of the Council elected by the people, and the fact that he was interested in the election should not cause the suspicion that he would not do what he was sworn to do.

The Chair then stated that the judges of the Sixth Precinct of the First Ward had explained that the extensions on their tally-sheet were simply clerical errors, and that the return on the poll-book was correct. This explanation was accepted, and the precinct was canvassed. The judges were present, but made no further statement.

The vote of the ward is therefore as follows:

Precinct.	Harrison.	Smith.	Devine.	Fiaherty.	Frantsicker.	Plumb.	Hirst.	Washburne.
1	197	297	199	291	191	231	284	297
2	221	197	215	251	200	213	213	200
3	263	291	261	247	261	268	248	294
4	209	121	201	122	244	122	198	117
5	203	292	206	291	206	291	204	292
6	295	126	298	131	296	126	294	126
Tot.	1,688	1,217	1,658	1,317	1,698	1,228	1,628	1,250

That of the Second Ward is as follows:

Precinct.	Harrison.	Smith.	Devine.	Fiaherty.	Frantsicker.	Plumb.	Hirst.	Washburne.
1	230	295	219	241	234	245	215	246
2	205	280	240	215	205	256	248	281
3	263	183	248	178	266	181	264	181
4	289	340	277	352	290	351	270	360
5	252	311	253	252	259	311	252	309
6	252	1,802	272	340	268	340	303	359
Tot.	2,221	1,601	2,209	1,581	2,201	1,618	2,172	1,639

THE THIRD WARD.

The first two precincts of the Third Ward were canvassed very quickly. "Third Precinct, Third Ward," called out Ald. Colvin.

Instead of producing the returns the Clerk began to read a communication.

Shorey objected to the Clerk reading a communication. His only duty was to hand to the Council the returns he had received.

The Mayor claimed the Clerk was doing all right, and Cullerton assisted him in interrupting Shorey.

The latter insisted that the Clerk produce the returns.

"How do you know that he has any such returns?" the Mayor asked.

"I hold in my hands an affidavit of the judges."

"O, wait until that is reached," said Cullerton.

"It is about time that I bring this matter to a focus," said the Mayor.

"The Chair has no right to bring any such thing to a focus," replied Shorey.

"I am the Mayor of this city and the presiding officer of this Council, and will enforce my authority," the Mayor said, the gallery applauding.

"The Mayor is no member of this Council while the vote is being canvassed," retorted Shorey.

"Yes, I am," said the Mayor. "The gentleman, as a lawyer, should know better than to repeat newspaper twaddle."

"I claim, what the Supreme Court has held, that the Mayor is no member of the Council, and protest against these proceedings."

"The gentleman will take his seat," the Mayor said, and then, after reading from the charter, ruled that Ald. Shorey was out of order.

Shorey insisted on speaking, and a terrible confusion ensued.

Finally Clerk Neumeister read the following:

To his Honor the Mayor and the City Council—GENTLEMEN: I have no returns from the Third Precinct of the Third Ward, and wish to present to you the following statement: Friday, April 10, Messrs. Quinlin and Todd, two of the judges of election for the above precinct, called at my office and informed me that the ballots, poll-books, and tally-sheets of said precinct had been stolen. At their request I furnished them with a blank poll-book and tally-sheet. Saturday, April 11, two days before the time prescribed by law to deliver election returns, Messrs. Quinlin and Todd called on me and tendered me a package which they said purported to be the returns of an election held in the Third Precinct of the Third Ward April 7, 1885. They stated to me that said purported returns were made up of memoranda furnished by the Police Department, and asked me to take it for what it was worth. Said package is now in my possession.

JOHN G. NEUMEISTER, City Clerk.

AN AFFIDAVIT.

Ryan immediately moved that the returns of the Third Precinct of the Third Ward be temporarily passed. Shorey objected to that course. The returns were in form, as he would prove by the following affidavit:

State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.: Simon Quinlin and George W. Todd ["one a Republican and the other a Democrat," interpolated Ald. Shorey], being first severally duly sworn, depose and each for himself severally says that they, together with Isaac Howland, were judges of election in the Third Precinct of the Third Ward in the City of Chicago at the city election held on the seventh (7th) day of April, 1885; that after the closing of the polls the ballots were counted and the returns were duly made out as required by law and signed by the several above-named judges, and attested by the clerks of said election in said precinct and returned, under seal, to John C. Neumeister, the City Clerk of the City of Chicago, on the eleventh (11th) day of April, 1885. These affiants further say that on the said eleventh (11th) day of April, 1885, they personally delivered to the said John C. Neumeister, City Clerk, at his office in the City-Hall, in the City of Chicago, the said returns sealed in the manner hereinbefore described; that the sealed envelope containing said returns was addressed to said John C. Neumeister, City Clerk, as aforesaid, and contained the statement that it was the election returns from the Third Precinct of the Third Ward in the City of Chicago.

SIMON QUINLIN,
GEORGE W. TODD.

Subscribed and sworn to by Simon Quinlin and George W. Todd before me this thirtieth (30th) day of April, A. D. 1885.

KEMPER K. KNAPP, Notary Public.

"There is but one ruling for the Council to do," Shorey continued, "and that is to inspect these returns and to canvass them when found to be formal." The question whether ballots were stolen did not concern the Council at the present time. That would only come up in a contest. The Council did not need the ballots and could only consider returns.

Walsh wanted to know what the returns were based on.

"That is none of our concern. If the judges attest to us the result of the election held at their precinct we cannot inquire into the mode in which they made these returns. It is simply impudence on the part of the Clerk to assume that the returns are not what they purport to be. That question is one for the Council alone to decide. I demand that these returns be read and examined. What do the Democratic brethren want? Do they want to avail themselves of a theft? Do they want to place themselves in a position where the people, pointing at them, will say, 'The receiver is as bad as the thief'? Every honest man in the city will approve of it, if the returns are canvassed, and honest Democrats are indignant at the position taken by their representatives in the Council. The returns have been made public, the people know what they are, and the calamitous circumstance of a theft of the ballot-boxes should not cause the Council to disfranchise hundreds of voters."

Colvin said he did not think anybody desired to wrong anybody. He thought it only proper that the precinct be passed temporarily. There were no returns.

"Yes, there are," interrupted Shorey and Campbell.

"They are not here," continued Colvin. "I don't propose to have them ignored if they are here, and think it comes in bad grace from the gentleman to impugn the motives of anybody."

Campbell—Let the Clerk bring in the returns—we can wait for them.

Hildreth attempted to attack Shorey's speech as political clap-trap and buncombe. The Council had no right to canvass returns not accompanied by ballots; that nobody could deny. In the Second Precinct of the Eighteenth Ward the ground had been proved only because the ballots had been there. He then proceeded to severely criticise the Republican judges of the Third Precinct for having been so neglectful of their duty as to make the stealing of the ballot-boxes possible. To accept returns without the ballots would be establishing a dangerous precedent. He insisted that the precinct be passed temporarily.

Hull could not see any reason for postponement. The only reason assigned by the supporters of postponement was the claim that the returns were irregular. How did anybody know that the returns were irregular? The Clerk's statement could cut no figure, as he was not the judge. The Council should open what purported to be the returns, and then decide whether they should be accepted as such or not. The public, irrespective of party, was anxious to see the Council act, and every attempt at shirking the issue and at postponement would be severely condemned. The retired President of the Council, who claimed to be a part of the Canvassing Board, would rule that it was the duty of the Council to open and inspect the returns at once.

WORKING FOR A POSTPONEMENT.

Cullerton said he did not believe there was any law which could compel the Council to canvass these returns. They had heard only one side of the matter from the man who had carefully prepared himself for the task, after having shown himself a full-fledged bulldozer over since the canvass began. He would want, as a question of law was involved, to hear from the Corporation Counsel before acting on the returns. He insisted on postponement until such an opinion could be obtained.

Campbell raised the point of order that there was nothing to postpone until the returns were before the Council.

The Chair ruled the point of order not well taken, as the Council was informed of the existence of alleged returns and could postpone action on this information.

Walsh said the original returns might still turn up and the Council should go slow. It should not be forgotten that there was nothing to verify the returns.

Wetherell wanted to know how the Law Department could give any opinion on any sealed package. That he could only do after the returns were opened and before the Council in proper form. Nobody knew, except by hearsay, but that the package contained perfect returns.

The Chair then said he heard the Clerk, who was the custodian of the returns and who alone could receive returns, read a statement showing that he was informed by the judges of the 1-plus days before the time prescribed by law to deliver election returns, Messrs. Quinlin and Todd called on me and tendered me a package which they said purported to be the returns of an election held in the Third Precinct of the Third Ward April 7, 1885. They stated to me that said purported returns were made up of memoranda furnished by the Police Department, and asked me to take it for what it was worth. Said package is now in my possession.

Shorey objected to the reading of the affidavit, as it was not before the Council.

The Chair said he would not entertain a motion to accept the returns at the proper time when the matter had been thoroughly discussed.

Lawler tried to impugn the motives of the Republicans, and denied that the Democrats intended not to canvass the returns. He, at all events, wanted the returns canvassed, but he wanted the legal side of the question thoroughly ventilated, and wanted no more dog-in-the-manger work from the Republican side of the house. The Republicans were responsible for all the delay, and, in order not to waste any more time, he would move to adjourn.

"Why did you not get the opinion of the Law Department before this?" inquired Campbell.

"Because we did not reach the matter before," was the reply. "We want it postponed until we can act intelligently upon it."

Young asked Ryan to withdraw his motion and then moved that the Council receive and open the package purporting to contain the returns. [Cries of "No, no."] The motion to postpone was put to a vote and passed, 19 to 15, Purcell voting with the Republicans and Manierre being absent.

Cullerton then moved to instruct the Corporation Counsel to give a written opinion on the duty of the Council with regard to the alleged returns from the Third Precinct of the Third Ward.

Shorey proceeded to speak against the resolution when the Chair claimed that objection had been raised against the introduction of the resolution, and there was nothing before the house. There was another display of bulldyism on the part of Cullerton against Shorey during this episode, but serious consequences were averted through Shorey's tact.

The canvass was then proceeded with.

The tally-sheet of the First Precinct of the Fourth Ward, also agreeing with the judges' certificate, showed a larger aggregate of votes than the total vote as apparent from the poll-book. The returns also differing from the police returns, it was passed temporarily in order to first send for the judges for an explanation. The returns gave Smith an increase of 12 over the police returns.

In the Twelfth Precinct of the Fourth Ward six votes were credited to John Finerty, separate from the vote noted for John F. Finerty. No motion was made to aggregate this vote.

After the Seventeenth Precinct of the Fourth Ward was canvassed the Council adjourned.

The precincts as far as canvassed show a net gain over the figures published in THE TRIBUNE of April 9 of seven for Neumeister, making Plautz's majority 187, and of eight for Smith, making Harrison's majority 285.

COMMENT.

During the progress of the debate on the postponement of the consideration of the returns of the Third Precinct of the Third Ward, Col. Swift said: "We have no business here. The Democrats are going to do just as they please. The disputed returns will be counted if the Democrats can be elected, notwithstanding the majority which they give to the Republicans. If that majority should defeat any candidate they will not be counted. That is the meaning of the postponement."

In reference to the Corporation Counsel's opinion, which, by the way, it is said will not be asked, it is well known that Mr. Winston has all along declared that the returns handed Clerk Neumeister by Dr. Quinlin and Mr. Todd should be received and canvassed. He has so expressed himself to Ald. Campbell and others. Mr. Fred Forch said last night: "Mr. Winston is too good a lawyer to decide against the canvass of the returns." Mr. Winston for obvious reasons refused to talk on the subject last night.

The demeanor of Neumeister showed a marked improvement as compared with his manner last Monday night. Mayor Harrison's behavior, after the storm had subsided and the tellers had settled down to business, was a study. He closely followed the vote when announced and compared it with a list he had before him. It was he who stopped the counting of the First Precinct of the Fourth Ward because the judges' returns gave Smith twelve more votes than he had been given in the police returns. Cullerton or Hildreth was most of the time at the Mayor's elbow. Among the Republicans it was generally believed that no opposition would in the end be made to the counting of the returns of the Third Precinct of the Third Ward unless the result would be affected.

THE LOBBY.

The lobby which appeared in the Council last night was not so large as it was the first night of the official count. Very few politicians of any known standing in either party made their appearance. It is said that several reputable citizens who presented themselves at the entrances were refused admittance to the hall. The judges of the First Precinct of the Sixth Ward appeared to explain the discrepancy in the returns which was discovered at the last meeting of the Council. Their names are: H. R. Hall, James Clare, and William Skelly.

The ballot-boxes were closely guarded by Lieuts. Shea and Kipley and Detectives Tierney and Crowe, who have been watching them since the count began.

As usual the lobby was with the Democratic side of the house, a circumstance which can only be attributed to the discriminations shown at the entrances. The lobby gave very positive expression of its prejudice at one time when Ald. Shorey insisted upon his right to speak when the Chair seemed anxious to restrain him. The discussion created quite an uproar in which hisses and applause were freely mingled.

THE RESULT.

The following are the returns as canvassed by the Council:

		Harrison.	Smith.	Devine.	Fiaherty.	Frantsicker.	Plumb.	Hirst.	Washburne.
III.	1	229	344	227	331	221	349	212	360
	2	333	430	336	409	333	430	311	441
	3								
	4	172	286	194	257	173	285	159	297
	5	176	425	198	396	172	429	179	429
IV.	1	251	311	247	286	240	301	216	323
	2	133	65	137	58	131	67	131	67
	4	150	230	151	225	149	233	145	237
	5	119	317	127	297	117	330	101	327
	6	93	302	107	173	95	297	91	304
	7	165	214	169	202	155	221	146	227
	9	117	309	124	286	110	306	101	316
	9	56	195	57	192	55	197	40	213
	10	69	106	70	104	68	106	65	110
	11	59	229	70	211	58	227	51	233
	12	49	223	59	201	51	221	43	227
	13	152	263	159	244	159	253	146	240

make no party nomination
d McCulloch of Peoria and
Lacon, both Judges at pres
pendent candidates and will
the Republican support.
ril 30.—[Special.]—Valentine
ly refused a trusteeship of
l, has been appointed Super
public building now being
p ace of W. B. Harris, sus
nber. E. P. Brooks, clerk of
ng and Superintendent pro
by John W. Fuller.
30.—[Special.]—The new City
first meeting last night and
olice officers except the Mar
ere granted at a charge of
l or pool tables or screens
the saloons.

F THE PEOPLE.

es not notice anonymous letters,
both sides of the paper.]
Yes.
30.—[Editor of The Tribune.]
citizen traveling in Europe
re, is that son eligible to the
?
A CONSTANT READER.

nish Papers.

ch., April 27.—[Editor of The
tell me the name of some
n Spanish in the City of Mex
of the editor, if possible.
J. L. MORGAN.
Diano Oficial are the names
ted at the City of Mexico in
a Era is printed at El Paso

phone Stock.

28.—[Editor of The Tribune.]
ue there appeared an arti
Stock." No doubt parties
g to secure it at present
nately for would-be invest
e out at 60 and 65 cents often
e would-be purchasers, and
t of reasons. Stockholders
ts value, and do not propose
o at such prices, because a
money to go into it origi
sell theirs at such low figures
eir obligations.
of the company or would
get any information desired
the proper officials of the
tisfying himself as to the
general solidity of the com
y to continue paying regu
also take care of its con

ports business improving as
anges, there being an aver
new subscribers per week.
for toll-lines to connect the
he exchanges at their cou
er so numerous in the com

tion of copper lines it has
o connect their county ex
s 200 miles distant, and con
arried on over the copper
s from points only twenty
inary iron circuits.
facilities must necessarily
e company's revenues, as
all the local business within
o one will use the telegraph
rate for ten words, when
ve-minutes' conversation at
telephone, and have an ex
as it were, face to face
n Telephone Company is a
, and has been managed and
agent people, who have had
from the beginning to the
ng faith in the future of the
e the general public is not
s merits as an investment,
t take the trouble to investi
e to say a close scrutiny of
w as good a state of things
of its size in the country.
w all debts paid, dividends
ad of the stock in the way
d stock, and other miscel
come in before the stockhold
with many of the corpora
From a stockholder's knowl
y desires every one interest
elves fully acquainted with
agement. It has nothing to
ORIGINAL STOCKHOLDER.

FIC TORNADO.

rom the Rails, Much stroyed, and One Life Lost.

fo., April 30.—[Special.]—A
r the northern and central
tate last night, and passed
ar Pleasant Hill, Mo., the
mage to property, but so far
there was no loss of life.
Pleasant Hill the cyclone
ds of twenty-three cars and
e number from the track.
ning hogs were blown to
the stock killed or mangled.
rned upside down and spun
fifteen or twenty feet.
ere in the caboose,
n were badly injured.
anch of the Missouri Pacific
until tonight. Conductor
rce of the wind pressed his
notwithstanding he had on s
Telegrams from Kingville
t great damage to buildings
sonville high wind derailed
s, and at Holden one child
siderable damage done to

STATE AFFAIRS.

April 30.—[Special.]—*Gov.*
he Niagara Park bill. The
e issue of $1,000,000 in 4 per
propriates also $433,000 for
acres of land around the
ys to be a free public park.
exciting session of the As
g the consideration of the
of gas in New York City at
The measure was the out
e investigation of the New
s and passed the Senate
al opposition. An active
against the bill. It is re
mpanies expended $250,000
A bill has passed the Legis
t of 5 per cent on collateral
equests of over $500. It is
will bring $1,000,000 annu
reasury.
April 30.—[Special.]—When
Gov. Hill had signed the
the residents of Niagara
many demonstrations of
can side the American flag.
otels on the Canadian side
easam by hoisting the Union
for local improvements
he fate of the bill and will
t. The Michigan Central
s that it will enlarge its
, and it it can acquire ce
e Canada side at "Falls
villions and make other im-

ON IMPEACHED.

pril 30.—[Special]—Consid
is expressed in Rockford
E. W. Nichols, sentenced
forged drafts on a Chicago
it is charged that the par
by fraud. A petition was
uting-Attorney Werks, and
t that he could not recom
as Nichols was an experi
erator. That petition was
d, and another one substi
lorsement of the State-At
by law. Nichols was sen
ears and had one to serve.
wrote a long letter begging
sideration of his protest.
s written the State-Attor
protesting letter was over
d twenty days before the
and was found among all
the case afterwards.

NT SENTENCE

30.—[Special.]—The trial of
for the murder of W. E.
wn turfman, was concluded
jury finding a verdict of
fixing the punishment at
enitentiary. At a previous
ntenced to ten years, but
timent disapproves of the

ESTRUCTION.

pril 30.—Fred Both, aged
several months ago from
Prussia, where he was
ing to procure work, he
in the presence of his wife

SPORTING NEWS.

Chicago Defeated Three to One Through Inability to Bat the St. Louis Pitcher.

Three Southern Players Released by the Chicago Management—American Association Games.

Slosson Defeats Schaefer—Forty of the Belle Meade Animals Sold for $22,000.

The Belle Meade Horse Sale—Woodward's Sale at Lexington.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 30.—[Special.]—The annual sale of thoroughbred colts and fillies, the product of Bramble, Luke Blackburn, Enquirer, and imported Great Tom, at the farm of Gen. W. G. Harding today was attended by 500 persons. The crowd was smaller than usual on account of the weather, rain falling from 9 till 11 o'clock. After that the sun came out feebly and many additions were made to the throng that packed the tent where the sale was conducted by Capt. P. C. Kidd. The auction began at 11 and ended at 1:30 o'clock, forty animals, all in fine condition, being disposed of. There were not offered. The proceeds were $22,325. The average of the entire lot was $558.22. The average of Bramble's produce was $552.50, of Luke Blackburn's $526.30, and of Enquirer's $535.28. The colts and fillies sold as follows:

No. 1, Ch. c., foaled March 23, by Luke Blackburn, out of Sparrowgrass, by Jack Malone. To Dwyer Bros., New York, for $800.
No. 2, B. c., foaled March 27, by Bramble, out of Renegarde, by Lightning. To same buyers. $525.
No. 3, Ch. c., foaled April 13, by Luke Blackburn, out of Tribulation, by Jeff Davis. S. Emery, New York, $575.
No. 4, Ch. c., foaled March 26, by Enquirer, out of Bonnie Bells, by imp. Bonnie Scotland. G. W. Curtis, Mt. Vernon, Ind., $375.
No. 5, Br. c., foaled May 10, by Brambles, out of Victrias, by Vandal. A. D. Bruce, New York, $800.
No. 6, Ch. c., foaled April 27, by Enquirer, out of Vanilla, by Jack Malone. John Mackey, San Francisco, $425.
No. 7, B. c., foaled Feb. 1, by Lieke Blackburn, out of Silver Maid, by imp. Bonnie Scotland. Dwyer Bros., $850.
No. 8, B. c., foaled March 6, by imp. Great Tom, out of Saxony, by imp. Saxon. John Mackey, $600.
No. 9, Ch. c., foaled March 14, by Bramble, out of Lady Lindora, by imp. Australian. Appleby & Johnson, New York, $600.
No. 10, B. c., foaled April 22, by Luke Blackburn, out of Mariposa, by Jack Malone. Not offered.
No. 11, B. c., foaled April 2, by Enquirer, out of Miss B., by Breathitt (son of Lexington and Spinaway, by Australian). Robert Green (colored), Nashville, Tenn., $300.
No. 12, Ch. c., foaled May 24, by Luke Blackburn, out of Ivy Leaf, by imp. Australian. Dwyer Bros., New York, $1,500.
No. 13, Ch. c., foaled April 22, by Bramble, out of Quarrette, by Jack Malone. S. D., New York, $600.
No. 14, Ch. f., foaled March 16, by Enquirer, out of Capitola, by imp. Albion. John Mackey, San Francisco, $650.
No. 15, B. f., foaled May 5; by Enquirer, out of Analine by Jack Malone. T. C. Moore, Crab Orchard, Ky., $325.
No. 16, Ch. f., foaled March 1; by Enquirer, out of Wire-Grass by Jack Malone. Not offered.
No. 17, Ch. f., foaled April 7; by Bramble, out of Bonnie Park by imp. Bonnie Scotland. Charles Farrar, South Carolina, $400.
No. 18, B. f., foaled April 12, by Enquirer, out of Betsey, by imp. Bonnie Scotland. Charles C. Moore, Crab Orchard, Ky., $400.
No. 19, Ch. f., foaled April 29, by Bramble, out of Tombov, by imp. Great Tom. Charles Farrar, South Carolina, $350.
No. 20, Bk. f., foaled April 27, by Enquiror, out of Nubia (dam of Helmet and Mariposa), by imp. Albion. John Mackey, $650.
No. 21, Ch. f., foaled May 3, by Luke Blackburn, out of Anna Augusta, by imp. Lamington. Same, $650.
No. 22, Dark ch. f., foaled April 16, by Enquirer, out of Nonsense, by imp. Bonnie Scotland. Samuel Emery, New York, $375.
No. 23, Ch. f., foaled April 30, by Luke Blackburn, out of Guildean, by Ballinkell. W. R. Beasley, Franklin, Ky., $375.
No. 24, B. f., foaled April 19; by Enquirer out of Buttercup by imp. Glen Athol, son of Blair Athol. Thomas C. Moore, Crab Orchard, Ky., $350.
No. 25, B. f., foaled April 16, by Enquirer out of Lillah, dam of Balbary, by Planet. John Mackey, $350.
No. 26, Ch. f., foaled April 21; by Enquirer out of Charity, by Lever, son of Lexington. Not offered.
No. 27, B. f., foaled March 31, by Luke Blackburn, out of Variella, by Vandal. Dwyer Bros., New York, $650.
No. 28, B. f., foaled March 24, by Enquirer, out of Bonnie Meade, by imported Bonnie Scotland. S. & Brown, Pittsburg, $700.
No. 29, Br. f., foaled April 22, by Bramble, out of Daisy Hoey, by Tipperary. John Mackey, $750.
No. 30, Ch. f., foaled March 24, by Luke Blackburn, out of Melita, by Muggins. Samuel Emery, New York, $650.
No. 31, Ch. f., foaled April 12, by Enquirer, out of Orphan Girl, by Muggins. Thomas C. Moore, Crab Orchard, Ky., $450.
No. 32, Br. f., foaled April 15, sister to S. D. Bruce's ill-fated filly Encore by Enquirer, out of Monella, dam of Brooklyn, Bridecake, and Beechwood, by John Malone, son of Lexington. John Mackey, $600.
No. 33, B. f., foaled March 26, by Bramble, out of Maker, by Gilroy. S. D. Bruce, New York, $650.
No. 34, Red c. f., foaled March 28, by Enquirer, out of Dimple, by imp. Bonnie Scotland. Charles Farrar, South Carolina, $500.
No. 35, Ch. f., foaled March 27, by Enquirer, out of Alaska, by Hiawatha. Joseph Warren, Nashville, Tenn., $210.
No. 36, B. f., foaled April 16, by Enquirer, out of Bonduca, by imp. Bonnie Scotland. John Mackey, $400.
No. 37, B. f., foaled April 26 (sister to Enquirer), by Enquirer, out of Bandana, by imp. Bonnie Scotland. Same, $800.
No. 38, Ch. f., foaled May 11, by Luke Blackburn, out of Gossip, by imp. Leamington. Same, $625.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 30.—At Woodward's horse sale today seventy-three head brought $92,695, an average of 305. The highest price was paid by D. C. Alexander of Ohio, $1,875, fora bay colt 2 years old, by Messenger Chief. R. Bains of Illinois paid $1,250 for a gray gelding 4 years old, by Roderick. Mr. Grant of New York City paid $1,125 for a roan gelding, 4 years old, by Abdalla West. A 2-year-old bay gelding by Woodford Abdalla sold for $1,050. Ten others ranged from $400 to $800 each; the rest below $400, and as low as $50.

Three Chicago Ball-Players Released.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 30.—[Special.]—The Chicago management have released Kelloge, Mann, and Beard, the new players whom they have had in practice in the South. The men were released in Nashville and did not accompany the team to this city. Capt. Anson says they are very promising players, but too light for the league. They will join the Southern league and play there this season.

St. Louis, 8; Chicago, 1.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 30.—[Special.]—Seven thousand people witnessed the opening of the league championship this afternoon. The appearance of the Chicago men was a signal for loud cheers, and from their appearance and practice the most enthusiastic supporters of the home nine acknowledged that St. Louis had little chance to win. It was a pitchers' battle, and Sweeney twirled for dear life, his reputation being at stake in this initial game. The Chicago men could not hit him, but showed off strong at every other point. It rained all the morning and the grounds were in a soggy condition when game was called. St. Louis went to the bat and Dunlap got his base on balls. Fouche hit safely and both scored on Sweeney's fumbles and Lewis' safe hit. Sweeney did not catch onto the new pitching rule, and after each was given a base on balls he scored on three successive balks by Sweeney. The spectators did not understand the rule either, and protested loudly. In the sixth Lewis knocked the ball over the right-field fence, but only reached third. He was given home in compliance with a league rule governing such hits. The Chicago men were unable to hit Sweeney, but, once on bases, they made it lively for St. Louis. In the fourth Williamson made a brilliant stop with one hand of a hot ball hit by Dunlap. Flint and Pfeffer played a great game. In the last half of the ninth the Chicagos pulled themselves together. Gore reached first on balls. Kelly made a two-base hit and reached second, Gore taking third. Both came home on Flint's out, Kelly scoring over Dunlap's head. Gore scored, and Kelly took third and kept on running. The ball was thrown home and he was declared out on a close decision. The same clubs play tomorrow. Following is the score:

Chicago—	A.B.	R.	1 B.	P.	A.	E.
Dalrymple, l. f.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Gore, c. f.	5	1	0	3	0	0
Kelly, r. f.	4	0	1	1	0	0
Anson, 1b.	3	0	0	7	1	0
Pfeffer, 2b.	4	0	1	5	1	0
Williamson, 3b.	3	0	0	1	4	0
Burns, s. s.	3	0	0	1	0	1
Corcoran, p.	3	0	0	1	5	2
Flint, c.	3	0	0	6	3	2
Total	30	1	3	27	15	5
St. Louis—						
Dunlap, 2b.	3	1	0	1	3	1
Schaefer, r. f.	4	1	1	1	0	0
Sweeney, p.	4	1	0	0	6	0
Lewis, c. f.	4	1	3	3	1	1
Glasscock, s. s.	4	0	1	0	3	0
Boyle, c. f.	4	0	1	3	0	1
Quinn, 1b.	4	0	0	7	0	0
Baker, c.	3	0	1	13	0	2
Alvord, 3b.	2	0	0	2	0	1
Total	32	3	7	27	12	0

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
St. Louis	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Runs earned—St. Louis, 2. Home run—Lewis. Total bases on hits—Chicago, 3; St. Louis, 10. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; St. Louis, 4. Struck out—By Corcoran, 4; Sweeney, 5. Bases on called balls—Corcoran, 2; Sweeney, 2. Passed balls—Flint, 1; Baker, 1. Time—1:50. Umpire—Mr. Cushman.

The American Base-Ball Association.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The Brooklyns beat the Baltimores in Brooklyn today. Following is the score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Brooklyn	4	2	0	0	0	1	4	0	1	—12
Baltimore	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 8; Baltimore, 1; Base hits—Brooklyn, 13; Baltimore, 9; Errors—Brooklyn, 3; Baltimore, 5.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The Athletics of Philadelphia defeated the Metropolitans again today. The score was as follows:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Metropolitan	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Athletic	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	—2

Earned run—Metropolitan, 1. Base hits—Athletic, 6; Metropolitan, 10. Errors—Metropolitan, 2.

The Nashville Races to Begin Today.

The Nashville Blood-Horse Association begins its spring meeting at Nashville, Tenn., today, the first race on the program being the "Inaugural Rush," one mile, with Mona at 95 pounds; Tamborine, 95; Lady Lyon, 95; Monogram, 97; Standiford Keller, 97; Saunterer, 97; Whiq, 97; Revenge, 100; Arcuna, 100; Betty Gilmore, 100.

Second race—One-half mile; Hermitage Stakes. Juliette, 107; Annie Martin, 107; Prima Donna, 107; Miss Lizzie, 107; Edgefield, 107; Bordeloise, 107; Hermitage, 107; Revere, 107; Edelweiss, 107.

Third race, mile heats, selling allowances—Slocum, 106; Lilly B., 98; Ergot, 80; Fair Count, 84; Virgie Herne, 102; Manitou, 92; Belle B., 102; Bonnie S., 90.

Fourth race, one mile, Maxwell House Stakes—Lord Coleridge, 118; Crow Wallace, 118; Tecumseh, 118; Guydette, 118; King Dan, 118; Tenfellow, 115; Archbishop, 115; Playfair, 115; Erebus, 115; Henry Brown, 115; Dolly L., 113.

The Buffalo-Detroit Ball Game Prevented by Rain.

DETROIT, Mich., April 30.—Showers prevented the base-ball game between the Buffalo and Detroit nines being played today.

Slosson Defeats Schaefer in the Billiard Tournament.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Fully 1,800 people filled Irving Hall tonight to witness the tenth and last game in the billiard tournament which took place between Jacob Schaefer and George F. Slosson. Schaefer led off with two in the first inning, made 85 in fifth, 81 in the sixth, and 30 in the twelfth. These were his best runs. Slosson in the fifteenth inning was six points behind his opponent, and in the sixteenth was 78 behind. Fortune favored him from the seventeenth inning, for then he began to improve and made 33 points and 99 in the eighteenth. Schaefer made some wretched shots after that inning. Slosson's average was very good. His best runs were 35, 46, 83, 99, and 57. Schaefer's score was 310 and Slosson's 500. The game lasted two hours and five minutes. Slosson's average was 20, while Schaefer's was 12 2-5. This contest makes Slosson champion of the fourteen-inch balkline game.

Maggioli Defeated by Catton.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 30.—[Special.]—The 3,000-point straight-rail game between Catton and Maggioli for $500 a side, was finished at 11:30 tonight, Catton winning easily. The final score was: Catton, 3,000; Maggioli, 1,145. The highest run was by Catton, 163. Catton's average tonight was 30; average for the three nights, 41.

Tonight's Sparring Match at the Park.

Eddie Dorney and "Nobby" Clark, both well known in sporting circles throughout the West, will meet this evening at the Park Theatre in a four-round glove contest for a division of the gate receipts. Both men are rated above the average in point of science, and it is anticipated that the set-to will be an interesting one.

The Memphis Cycle Contests Postponed.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 30.—[Special.]—Owing to rain the commencement of the cycle contest has been postponed until Saturday, and will continue during Monday and Tuesday of next week.

NEW YORK.

The Chicago Board of Trade Declines to Furnish Quotations for Bucket-Shops—Ex-Senator Chaffee Wins a Mining Suit—Notes.

NEW YORK, April 30.—[Special.]—Information was received at the Produce Exchange soon after the opening of business this morning that no quotations from the Chicago Board of Trade would be sent through the medium of the Gold & Stock Telegraph Company. Although not officially stated, it was understood in the Produce Exchange today that the Chicago board had determined to withhold its market quotations from the Gold & Stock Company because the latter had not complied with the demand relative to "bucket-shops." The Chicago quotations were sent to the Produce Exchange during the day over the wires of the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company. The call upon the Baltimore & Ohio Company by the Chicago Board of Trade was unexpected, and officers of the company stated that they were also hampered in the performance of the service by the breaking of eight of their Chicago wires by an explosion at Kingston, N. Y.

There was a quiet and pretty wedding at the Windsor Hotel this evening, when Miss Estelle Easton of Chicago, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Easton of that city, was married to Mr. William B. Dowd Jr. of New York. The ceremony was that of the Protestant Episcopal Church and was performed by the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst. There were no bridesmaids. The best man was Mr. Charles A. Smiley of this city and the ushers Messrs. D. Tuttle, T. Thomas, Fred Hall, and M. McCalian.

Ex-Senator Jerome B. Chaffee and Mr. D. H. Moffatt Jr. of Denver, who were the most prominent in the development of the Little Pittsburg Consolidated Mine, have ever since the collapse of the company found an antagonist in the person of Mr. Artemus H. Holmes, a lawyer, who claims that he bought some 650 shares of stock at $20, which subsequently declined, and Chaffee and Moffatt, misrepresented the condition of the mine to him. Mr. Holmes pressed the case to trial and a verdict was rendered today in the Supreme Court. The case went to the jury last night, and today their verdict was returned into court. The court charged that the only thing to determine was whether the defendants had made representations which they knew to be false. The verdict found for the defendants, and thus clears Messrs. Chaffee and Moffatt of any intention to falsify.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The members of the Cotton Exchange bade farewell to their old building today. Gilmore's band played "Auld Lang Syne," and the refrain was caught up by the members. A procession formed and marched to the new exchange. The hall of the building was beautifully decorated with evergreens and flags.

SUFFICIENT CAUSE TO GO.

Arkansaw Traveler: "Which way?" asked Col. Battleford, meeting his friend Judge Ketchemore; "going home; going up?" "No, I believe not; my wife is away." "Ah, that's why I am going; mine is away, too."

PERSECUTED SETTLERS.

A General and Sweeping Indictment Found Against the Oklahoma Colonists.

They Are Charged with Rebellion Against the Authority of the United States.

Nothing Said About the Cattle Kings—Early Arrests of a Dozen Leaders Expected.

TOPEKA, Kas., April 30.—[Special.]—The United States grand jury, which for several days has had under consideration the Oklahoma question, has adjourned. Separate indictments have been returned against sixty-eight of the colonists, and a general and sweeping indictment has been found against the remainder as a whole, charging them with inciting, assisting, and encouraging in rebellion and insurrection against the authority of the United States. Before these indictments were returned, Gen. Hatch and several prominent citizens of Kansas City were before the grand jury and gave their testimony. The party by which it is hoped now to hold and convict the men is that by remaining in camp at Arkansas City they were "inciting and assisting in rebellion" in opposition to the President's proclamation, the men did remain in camp as charged, and perhaps some of them used harsh and severe language in their denunciation of the interpretations of a law which kept them from entering the Oklahoma lands when cattle barons and stockmen were not only allowed to enter but were protected after they got there.

District-Attorney Hallowell said he had but one course to pursue, and that was to carry out the instructions of the Attorney-General. He had written Mr. Garland that information had been received that the colonists had left Arkansas City, and inasmuch as it would entail upon the department heavy expense if the men were arrested and brought to Topeka he should wait for further instructions before having the indictments carried out. He believed, however, that the final result would be that Capt. Couch and ten or a dozen of the leaders of the movement would be at once arrested, brought to Topeka, given a hearing, and placed under bonds, and that the remaining indictments would be held over. This to him seemed the best thing to do.

The indictment as a whole sets forth that "the defendants by wickedly devising and intending the peace and tranquillity of the United States to disturb, and to prevent the execution of Sec. 11 of a law of the United States, entitled 'An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers;' that to prevent compliance with the proclamation of Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States, they did incite, set on foot, assist, and engage in rebellion and insurrection against the authority and laws of the United States; that to fulfill and bring into effect the said traitorious intention they during the months of January, February, and March did with others to the number of 800 persons and upwards, armed and arrayed in a warlike manner with guns, rifles, pistols, and other warlike weapons, as well offensive as defensive, unlawfully and traitorously assemble and combine against the United States with wicked and traitorous intention to oppose and prevent by means of intimidation and violence the execution of said laws of the United States within the same, and to oppose and resist the authority of the United States did array and dispose themselves in a warlike and hostile manner against the United States. And, further, defendants in pursuance and in execution of said traitorous combination to oppose and prevent the laws of the United States from being carried into execution did wickedly and traitorously resist and oppose the military forces of the United States under the command of Brevet Major-General Edward Hatch, who had been ordered by the Secretary of War to remove certain intruders from the Indian Territory, who had before that time taken forcible possession and settled upon certain lands of what is known as Oklahoma lands in the Indian Territory, which Territory is designed, recognized, and described by the treaties and laws of the United States and by the executive authorities as Indian country and as such is subject only to occupation by Indian tribes, contrary to the duty of his allegiance and contrary to the statutes in such case made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the United States of America."

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30.—[Special.]—The Attorney-General was seen in connection with the indictments at Kansas City, but refused to say anything on the subject.

OBITUARY.

The Rev. Alexander T. Rankin, D. D.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 30.—[Special.]—The Rev. Alexander T. Rankin, D. D., one of the ablest preachers and most prominent ministers of the Presbyterian Church, died here early this morning.

[Dr. Rankin was born in East Tennessee in 1803 and graduated at Washington Presbyterian College. He was at Fort Wayne for a pastorate, after which he went to Colorado, where he organized nearly all the Presbyterian Churches in that State. He remained in Colorado until 1861 and then retired to his farm in Niagara County, New York. Later he took charge of the Breckenridge Church in Buffalo and in 1868 removed to Maryland, filling several important charges. He was married three times.]

Ex-Gov. Baker.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., April 30.—[Special.]—The remains of ex-Gov. Baker arrived here this evening from Indianapolis, accompanied by a number of prominent citizens from various parts of the State, including Senator Ben Harrison, Judge Woods, and Judge Walter Q. Gresham. The body was taken to the residence of the Hon. Thomas E. Garvin, where the funeral will take place tomorrow morning. The Evansville bar and Common Council met this afternoon to take action on the death of the ex-Governor.

Albert Todd.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 30.—[Special.]—Albert Todd, one of our best-known citizens, died today after a lingering illness. He was among the founders of the Fair-Grounds enterprise, Mercantile Library, Public School Library, Missouri Historical Society, etc. He was 62 years old and leaves a large estate.

WAYNE MACVEAGH AS A HUMORIST.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 25.—[Editor of the New York *World*.]—I confess to having cherished the vain hope that it would not appear in your columns, but I must admit it has appeared in so many other unexpected quarters that coming across it anywhere ought not longer to surprise me.

I need hardly say that I allude to the familiar star-route estimate of my physical and mental deformities, with which Mr. Dorsey so frequently adorned his correspondence and Mr. Brady padded his newspapers during the unpleasantness between these eminent statesmen and myself.

The author has always regarded it as his master-piece, though I really think he did himself equal credit in the traces of his fine Roman hand upon the famous Rerdell affidavit charging Gen. James and me with subornation of perjury, larceny of books, and other trifles of that sort. But even if he is right in regarding the catalog of my shortcomings as finer artistic work than the affidavit, it is just possible that pride of authorship may lead him to exaggerate the craving of the public for the repetition of it in print.

Indeed, Dorsey has become so fascinated with the subject that it pervades all he writes. My homeliness and vices have become to him what Charles I. was to poor Mr. Dick. If he attempts a letter from a pleasure resort he must conclude it by declaring that a man so unattractive and so evil as myself could not hope to be improved by the elevating influences of the mountains or the sea. If he describes a circus he ends with the declaration that the unhappy class to which I belong is unable to enjoy the innocent pleasures of the jokes of the clown or the tricks of the trained mules. He once boldly tacked it to a description of a cattle-ranch, bolding me up in contumelious contrast with the beauty and virtue of the cowboys.

And Dorsey always kindly sends me a marked copy of his effusion. So when this morning's mail brought me a copy of Friday's *World*, and I saw the fatal lines of ink, I knew what was in store for me. I knew before I read it as well as after that no matter what the subject he had been compelled to close it with his poor opinion of me. And, alas! this opinion is, if possible, more adverse to my appearance than to my character.

Now, as to my character, I have nothing to say. I may not be good, but will not tamely surrender my right to be considered handsome. And so I boldly challenge my tireless pursuer to a comparison on the front page of your next Sunday's edition.

Send Dorsey an order for a sitting. Nobody in Washington will now trust the few poor unfortunates who hang upon the skirts of Newspaper Row, and whose blackmailing and lobbying for the star-route gang brought them to grief; but any photographer will take his likeness on your order. Then reproduce it, and alongside of it, to represent me, you may use any woodcut in your possession or any one you can borrow, with the single exception of the one which the *Sun* asked a confiding public to accept as a likeness of Mr. Holman. In so delicate a matter as one's personal appearance the line must be drawn somewhere. Then let the 146,852 intelligent readers of the *World* decide which is the handsomer man. If the decision is against me I will make a modest contribution to your fund for the Statue of Liberty. If it is against your correspondent you ought to close your columns to further denials by him of my personal charms. Sincerely yours, WAYNE MACVEAGH.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Upper Lake region, local rains, followed by clearing weather, northerly winds becoming variable, higher barometer, rising temperature in the southern portion, nearly stationary temperature in the northern portion.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, fair weather in northern portion, local rains followed by fair weather in southern portion, higher barometer, slightly cooler in northern portion, nearly stationary temperature in southern portion, winds becoming variable and preceded by northwesterly winds in southern portion.

For the Missouri Valley, generally fair weather, winds becoming variable, higher barometer, slightly cooler in northern portion, stationary temperature in southern portion.

For Saturday—Fair weather is indicated for Ohio Valley, Tennessee, Lake region, and Gulf States with slight changes in temperature.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, April 30—10 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Places of observation.	*Height of barom'r.*	*Thermometer.*	*Direction of wind.*	*State of weather.*	*Rain fall during last eight hours.*
Mid. Atlantic States—					
Augusta	29.80	50	N.	Clear.	
Eastern Gulf States—					
Vicksburg	29.72	70	S.	Fair.	.45
Western Gulf States—					
El Paso	29.89	69	N. W.	Clear.	
Fort Smith	29.82	67	N. W.	Clear.	
Galveston	29.94	71	S.	Cloudy.	
New Orleans	29.83	77	S.	Cloudy.	
Shreveport, La.	29.71		W.	Lt. rain	.06
Ohio Valley & Tenn.					
Cincinnati	29.60	58	S. E.	Lt. rain.	.24
Indianapolis	29.60	58	N.	Th'n'g.	.22
Louisville	29.62	62	N.	Lt. rain	.70
Memphis	29.66	71	S. W.	Clear.	
Nashville	29.62	68	S. W.	Cloudy.	
Pittsburg	29.76	57	E.	Lt. rain.	.02
Lower Lake Region—					
Buffalo	29.84	48	N.	Cloudy.	
Cleveland	29.78	49	N. W.	Th'n'g.	
Detroit	29.80	47	N.	Lt. rain.	.18
Erie	29.80	50	N. W.	Cloudy.	
Oswego	29.86	47	N. W.	Cloudy.	
Port Huron	29.84	45	N. W.	Cloudy.	
Rochester, N. Y.	29.83	49		Cloudy.	
Sandusky	29.77	48	E.	Lt. rain.	.10
Toledo	29.77	48	E.	Lt. rain.	.15
Upper Lake Region—					
Alpena	29.91	35	N. W.	Clear.	
Chicago	29.74	48	N. E.	Lt. rain.	.20
Duluth	30.05	36	E.	Cloudy.	
Escanaba	29.98	38	N. E.	Cloudy.	
Grand Haven	29.90	45	N.	Th'n'g.	.08
Marquette	30.01	32	N. W.	Cloudy.	
Milwaukee	29.84	40	N.	Fair.	
Mackinaw	29.96	34	N.	Clear.	
Upper Miss. Valley—					
Cairo	29.65	65	W.	Fair.	.12
Davenport	29.77	49	N. E.	Cloudy.	.03
Des Moines	29.91	51	N. E.	Cloudy.	.02
Keokuk	29.76	47	N.	Cloudy.	.05
La Crosse	29.86	46	N.	Clear.	
Moorhead	29.94	44	N. E.	Fair.	
St. Louis	29.69	64	N.	Cloudy.	
St. Paul	29.93	43	N.	Clear.	
Springfield	29.69	62	N. E.	Th'n'g.	
Missouri Valley—					
Leavenworth	29.89	54	N.	Cloudy.	
Omaha	29.96	52	N.	Clear.	
Yankton	29.95	53	N. E.	Clear.	
Extreme Northwest—					
Bismarck	30.00	53	N.	Clear.	
Fort Buford	30.14	48	N. W.	Clear.	
St. Vincent, Minn.	30.07	39	E.	Cloudy.	
Northern Slope—					
Cheyenne	30.07	45	N. W.	Fair.	
Fort Assiniboine	30.20	52	S. E.	Clear.	
Fort Custer	30.11	62	N.	Fair.	
Middle Slope—					
Denver	30.07	62	W.	Fair.	
Kodac City	30.00	60	N.	Clear.	
North Platte	29.99	59	N. E.	Clear.	
Canadian Stations—					
Minnedosa	30.10	32	N. E.	Lt. rain.	.06
Chatham	29.48	55	N. W.	Fair.	.18
Father Point	29.61	36	N. W.	Cloudy.	
Fort Garry	30.08	37	N. W.	Cloudy.	
Halifax	29.47	38	N. W.	Cloudy.	
Kingston	29.84	43	N. E.	Fair.	
Montreal	29.86	37	N. W.	Clear.	
Parry Sound	29.90	33	N.	Fair.	
Quebec	29.76	37	N.	Cloudy.	
Rockliffe	29.86	37	N. W.	Clear.	
Saureen	29.91	35	N.	Cloudy.	
Sydney	29.35	33	N.	Foggy.	
Toronto	29.84	43	N. W.	Cloudy.	
Yarmouth	29.64	40	W.	Clear.	
Other Points—					
Boston	29.73	54	N. W.	Fair.	
Elliott	29.97	53	N.	Clear.	
Helena	30.11	39	N. W.	Fair.	
Horton, Dak.	29.97	56	E.	Cloudy.	
Las Animas	29.95	56	S. W.	Clear.	
Little Rock	29.69	71	W.	Clear.	.14
New York	29.76	60	N. W.	Cloudy.	
Philadelphia	29.76	60	N. W.	Cloudy.	
Salt Lake	30.04	56	E.	Clear.	
Stockton	29.91	56	S. E.	Clear.	
Weatherford	29.75	60	N. E.	Cloudy.	

*Too small to measure. †Thunder-storm.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

| *Time.* | *Bar.* | *Ther.* | *Hu.* | *Dir.* | *Vel.* | *Rain.* | *We

The Tribune.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

APPLEGATE—April 29, at midnight, in St. Claire Springs, Mich., W. C. Applegate, city ticket agent for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway in this city, aged 32 years.
Funeral services in New Albany, Ind., Sunday, May 3.

ORIENTAL LODGE, NO. 33, A. F. & A. M.—Hall, 122 La Salle-st.—Regular Communication this Friday evening, May 1, at 8 p. m., for work. Visitors welcome. By order ABRAM J. MERKENESS, W. M.
CHARLES CATLIN, Secretary.

FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1885.

THE Chinese have evacuated Langson.

MR. JORDAN succeeds Mr. Wyman as United States Treasurer this morning.

THE Niagara Park Reservation bill has been signed by the Governor of New York.

THE trouble on the Isthmus of Panama has been settled by the complete collapse of the rebel cause.

GEN. GRANT'S condition yesterday was so good that he felt able to devote some time to work on his book.

THERE is great elation in Rome over the transfer of Kelley from the Italian to the Austrian mission.

UNITED STATES MINISTER LOWELL will unveil the bust of Samuel Taylor Coleridge in Westminster Abbey May 7.

ESSAD PASHA, Turkish Ambassador to France, in an interview said that in his opinion it was to the interest of Turkey to remain neutral in the event of war between Russia and England.

THE Russian man-of-war Strelok has left Norfolk, Va., and is now lying off New York. It is thought that she intends to make it lively for the English passenger steamers in the event of war being declared.

THE bullion in the Bank of England increased £981,000 during the last week. The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to its liability, which last week was 48.4 per cent, is now 50 1-36 per cent.

AN attempt was made yesterday before the grand jury to secure the indictment of several First Ward politicians for aiding fraudulent voting, but the testimony, while strong enough to show that illegal votes had been cast, was too weak to justify the finding of a true bill.

THE baggage-car of the Chicago express-train on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad was entered a few miles from Bloomington, Ind., Wednesday night by a solitary train-robber, who, after shooting the express messenger and baggageman, secured a large sum of money from the safe and escaped.

ON the face of the returns it would seem that it is the desire of the powers that be to make Gen. Sheridan's residence in Washington as disagreeable as possible. Sheridan's greatest offense is that he won several brilliant victories for the Union during the War, but this, of course, is not advanced as a reason for making the climate of the Capital sultry for him.

THE British budget for 1885 was submitted to the House of Commons yesterday. It shows a deficit of £1,049,000. Mr. Childers, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that the Government did not propose to cover the whole of the deficit this year, nor to let the whole charge fall upon property. It is proposed, he said, to raise the income tax to eight pence on the pound.

JOSE M. TINOCO, Guatemalan Consul in San Francisco, has made application for special letters of administration on the estate of the late President Barrios of Guatemala, for the purpose of bringing suit against J. C. Morrill & Co. to recover $15,000 which, it is claimed, the firm appropriated from the proceeds of a consignment of coffee Barrios made them early last year.

TWENTY-EIGHT members of the Illinois Senate and eighty-eight Representatives yesterday signed an agreement not to take part in the New Orleans junket, and several members of each House who did not sign expressed a determination to remain in Springfield. With a quorum in both branches much public business will probably be transacted while the absentees are neglecting their duties.

THE United States grand jury at Kansas City, Mo., has found separate indictments against sixty-eight of the Oklahoma boomers and one sweeping indictment against the remainder as a whole. The point by which it is hoped now to hold and convict the men is that by remaining in camp at Arkansas City they were "inciting and assisting in rebellion" in opposition to President Cleveland's proclamation.

THERE are fifteen applicants for the position of United States Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois now held by Mr. A. M. Jones. The Attorney-General states that he has just learned that Mr. Oberly is not a resident of the district for which the appointment is to be made. All the papers filed by the various aspirants have been sent to the White House. A decision is not looked for before Monday.

THE first day's business by the Chicago Board of Trade in its new building was marked by activity and feverishness. The cereals were excitedly higher and provisions ended up weak, after a little advance in sympathy with grain. As compared with Tuesday, pork closed 10 cents lower, lard 2½ cents lower, meats 7½ cents lower, wheat 2½ cents higher, corn 1⅝ cents higher, oats ⅝ cent higher, rye 1 cent higher, barley and flaxseeds steady. Weakness in freight rates led to the transaction of some export business here in grain, and 225,000 bushels of wheat were taken in New York for export.

THE members of the New York Cotton Exchange formally bade farewell to their old building yesterday. They gathered in a body there (all business for the day being suspended) and heard the valedictory address made by Mr. James F. Wenman, an old member. Gilmore's Band played "Auld Lang Syne," and the refrain was caught up by the members. A procession was then formed and they marched through Pearl, Wall, and William streets and entered the new exchange. The large hall of the building was decorated with evergreens and flags.

THE City Council, after disposing of some unfinished business—including Ryan's motion to instruct the Mayor and Chief of Police to do their duty in hunting down those guilty of fraud at the last election, and allowing them to employ extra help, to be paid out of the contingent fund, which prevailed—proceeded with the canvass. There was a long debate on the returns of the Third Precinct of the Third Ward, which were finally temporarily passed, and those of the First Precinct of the Fourth Ward, which were slightly irregular, were also allowed to lie over. Thus far the canvass shows a net gain for Neumeister, as compared with THE TRIBUNE'S figures of April 9, of 7, making Plantz's majority 187, and a gain of 8 for Smith, making Harrison's apparent majority 285.

THE Board of Trade, which always contended that it should dictate to whom its quotations shall be delivered, and has attempted to close the bucket-shops by withholding from them the information conveyed over the "tickers" by the Western Union Telegraph Company, having been frequently thwarted by injunctions and other legal measures, adopted a rather startling course yesterday, refusing to furnish any quotations to the Western Union Company. The bucket-shops through the country and the Open Board of this city, which trade upon the regular board's prices, were unable to do any business. It is said that if the telegraph company will agree to certain terms the quotations will be furnished, otherwise not. The inconvenience arising from the action of the Board of Trade was generally very great.

AT Springfield yesterday the Senate echoed public sentiment against any tinkering with the present High-License law by refusing to take White's uniform $250 bill from the table. Kelly's measure to protect saloon-keepers who sell to minors by making both parties equally liable failed by a tie vote of advancement to third reading and thus lost its place on the calendar. The amended Railroad Consolidation bill was reported favorably and placed on the order of second reading. A communication was received from the owners of the Merchants' Building in Chicago stating that they would suffer loss if the agreement made by the Appellate Judges were violated by a removal of the court to other quarters. A number of important measures were advanced, and the appropriation of $200,000 for a State Soldiers' Home was passed. In the House Mr. Cleary's bill regulating stock-yards was passed by a vote of 88 to 12. Haines obtained leave of absence for ten days "on account of sickness," and after numerous objections by the Democrats was permitted to name a Temporary Speaker and announced his intention of appointing Crafts. Forty-three Senators and 135 Representatives answered the roll-call of the joint convention. No vote was taken on the Senatorship.

THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT DECLARED NULL AND VOID.

The Administration has been in travail over Lawton for some time, but it is at last definitly announced that the distinguished Rebel has "declined," and in order to "let him down easily" the opinion of the Attorney-General as to his eligibility is published, together with a complimentary note from the President. Every Union soldier and every patriotic citizen should read these documents carefully and thoughtfully, so as to understand how the work of sapping and mining is being carried on by the ex-Rebels who are in control at Washington.

Rebel Lawton was educated at West Point and afterwards held a commission in the United States army. He took an oath to support the Constitution and bear true allegiance to the Government, but when the Rebellion broke out enlisted in the Rebel army and spent four years seeking to destroy the Government which had nourished him and to which he had pledged his faith under oath. In 1867 Lawton was included in one of the sweeping amnesty proclamations issued by Andrew Johnson, and the Attorney-General now holds that this made the Rebel a "new man" with his guilt "blotted out" and left him "as innocent as if he had never committed any offense." This is comparatively new doctrine. Heretofore it had been supposed that the effect of the pardons and amnesty proclamations issued by Andrew Johnson was simply to relieve the Rebels from criminal responsibility or penal punishment for treason and to restore them to the right of suffrage. It was not believed that the effect of these wholesale pardons was to make treason entirely respectable and to place the Rebels on an equal plane in every respect with the Union soldiers.

In fact the people supposed that in adopting the fourteenth amendment they had provided against unrepentant Rebels enjoying the honors and rewards of the Government. The provision simply was that no Rebel like Lawton, who had previously taken an oath to support the Constitution, should be eligible to office unless he would apply to Congress and secure a restoration of his political rights. This Lawton always refused to do, and the Attorney-General now holds that the Andy Johnson pardon washed this unrepentant Rebel white as snow, while the provision of the fourteenth amendment seeking to make a distinction between patriotism and treason is wholly null and void.

In the course of his decision Mr. Garland says:

> The question, then, for my opinion is whether it was the intention of the fourteenth amendment to take away the rights which the previous pardons had restored—or, in other words, whether it was the purpose of that amendment to cast a reproach upon the Executive Department of the Goverment by representing as unworthy of credit its acts of unquestioned validity by destroying the rights which had undoubtedly been vested under those acts, and by violating the National faith solemnly pledged.
>
> *It cannot be denied that the amendment is as comprehensive as language could make it*, but at the same time it must be remembered that the words of every law are to be taken in subordination to its intent, and that where they are general their sense will be restricted if necessary to prevent an unjust or absurd consequence which it must be presumed the Legislature could not have contemplated.

The Attorney-General does not state the case fairly. The question before him was not whether the fourteenth amendment should be construed to have one meaning or another, but whether it should have any meaning at all. If it will not apply to Lawton it is a complete nullity, and will entirely fail of the purpose for which it was adopted. The question which the Attorney-General took into consideration was whether this provision of the Constitution was null and void or not, and it is, therefore, a wretched piece of quibbling for him to talk about construing words in accordance with the manifest intent when his ruling is that the provision has no effect or intent whatever, but is completely nullified by the Andy Johnson pardons.

Equally sophistical is the Attorney-General's talk about the legal rule which requires one department of the Government to refrain from casting reproach on another or bringing its decisions into question. He thinks that for such a reason the full efficacy of the Andy Johnson pardons cannot be disputed. But this is not a case between different departments of the Government. The fourteenth amendment was not the work of any of the departments, but of the people, who can question the decisions of their officials and even "cast reproach" on them whenever they see fit, and may effectually estop any obnoxious action by means of an amendment to the Constitution. Mr. Garland's legal dogma has no application in such a case.

It is with a poor grace that the Attorney-General cites the noted "slaughter-house cases" as tending to sustain his doctrines in regard to Lawton. What was decided in those cases was that general language in the constitutional amendments could not be construed to have effects that the people never intended and which were outside of the plain and unmistakable purpose of the provision. Mr. Garland, however, construes the language in such a manner as to defeat the plain intent and make the amendment meaningless. What does he suppose this amendment was adopted for if not to exclude unrepentant Rebels from office? If it will not serve this purpose what possible meaning or effect is there in it?

Mr. Garland, however, is of the opinion that after a Rebel secured an Andy Johnson pardon it would be "unjust" to debar him from the offices and rewards of the Government, and he therefore feels obliged to construe the fourteenth amendment in such a way that "injustice" will not result. He accordingly deprives it of all meaning. The decision rests simply on the opinion of the Attorney-General that it would be "unjust" to debar unrepentant Rebels from office, and for this reason he construes the language of the amendment so freely as to nullify its meaning.

Mr. Cleveland indorses the decision and regrets that he cannot have the "honorable and valuable services" of a Rebel who once repudiated his oath to support the Government. Under this ruling the Rebel soldier occupies a much better position than one who served in the Union army. If the ex-Rebels should gain complete control of the country they might declare all Union soldiers ineligible to office, and, as the soldiers on this side have no Andy Johnson pardons, they would be compelled to submit. It may be considered as settled that under this Administration a Rebel soldier with an Andy Johnson pardon is to be ranked in every way superior to a Union soldier with an honorable discharge.

MAY MOVING-DAY.

While cold, raw winds are still blowing and winter overcoats are not uncomfortable, there are yet indications on the street that May is here. The venders of May flowers, pansies, roses, and lilacs are doing a thriving business. The windows are filled with spring and summer fashions. The white sails begin to appear on the lake. The grass plats are showing their green and the shrubs are bursting with leaf, but, most unerring sign of all, the streets are lively with the great annual hegira which transforms the large part of the population into temporary tramps.

The iconoclastic truck-driver is today the tyrant of the street, and no power stands between him and the household goods upon which he is perched to make good the breakage or to protect the family secrets from the public scrutiny. There is probably no more melancholy man today than the luckless householder whose goods are in transit from one house to another. He knows that his piano must be scratched, his mirrors will be cracked, his crockery will be broken, his carpets will be streaked with mud, his stoves will be rusted, his books will be torn. He knows that the new neighborhood into which he is going will be on the lookout, and will criticise his household goods, and that their shabby appearance will not tend to elevate him in social importance. He knows that he is going into new quarters, and that his predecessors have left various souvenirs for him, such as leaking faucets, broken windows, smoky chimneys, creaking doors, torn wall-paper, collections of old hats and shoes, heaps of dirt and soot, rickety fences, and a yard full of ashes, tin cans, and kitchen refuse. He has left comparative comfort behind him, and he knows that this is the outlook before him, but he toils along to his new home sullen, dogged, and full of chilling heaviness at heart. The only consolation he has is the consciousness that what he finds in the abode of his predecessors he has left behind for his own successors.

From the appearance of the streets, the hegira this spring is quite as extensive as in former years, and this too notwithstanding the large number of people who live in flats, where the conveniences are such that there is no temptation to move. The number of houses to rent also appears to be quite as large. Except on those favored streets where people live in their own houses, every other dwelling seems to be placarded with the familiar announcement, and so many of them still remain that it is evident many houses will be left over for the option of those who do not care to join the general May-Day caravan, but wait until the rush is over and select at leisure with a prospect of lower rentals. One would suppose also that the exodus to the suburbs, whose growth has been marvelous for the last five years, would relieve the general volume of the May moving, but it does not appear to have that effect. The rush continues. It may partly be explained by the desire to get cheaper rents, though the expense of moving is usually more than the difference in rent. It may partly be due also to the old nomadic habits of the race which have not yet worn off, and perhaps to that restless desire for change which afflicts so many people. Again, some people are so perversely constituted that they are never happy unless they are miserable, and for enjoying the very essence of misery there is nothing comparable to a May moving. Whatever may be the causes, the great fact remains. One month of spring has already gone. We are rapidly approaching summer. Then the leaves will fall and before we are aware the snow will be here, and as it reluctantly leaves us these restless May movers will be ready to move again. They hardly get settled before spring's police are at them warning them to move on. In the way of a home man appears to want but little here below, and he doesn't want that little more than a year.

RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION BILL.

The Senate Judiciary Committee has agreed to report favorably with slight modifications the bill which was rushed through the House one day last week authorizing railroad corporations to consolidate with leased and connecting lines inside and outside the State. So far as we can learn the amendments suggested by the Senate committee do not change the bill in any essential particular and fail entirely to cover the chief objection to it, which is the apprehension that it will enable the Illinois Central Railroad, by consolidating with its southern connections into a new corporation, to evade its liability to the State for the constitutional tax of 7 per cent on its earnings. Unless this danger be fully guarded against this bill cannot be passed as easily in the Senate as it was passed in the House; the attention of the public is now fastened upon it, and half a million dollars of annual revenue will not be permitted to lapse at the behest of a corporation lobby. If the release of the Illinois Central tax be not at the bottom of the bill, then that tax should be specifically protected by the language of the bill. If the complete protection of this revenue be provided, it may be that the friends and promoters of the measure will no longer care to urge its passage; well, that will not be a serious matter, as no one has yet been able to point out any public benefit in the measure.

The fact seems to be admitted that the bill in question was drawn by the attorney of the Illinois Central Railroad Company. It is also clear that after the passage of the law the Illinois Central can be merged into a new corporation made up of consolidated lines. Against whom, then, would the tax-collector proceed in order to recover the tax on the line of railroad now owned and operated by the Illinois Central Company? The 7 per cent tax is a liability of that company, and if the company goes out of existence by authority of law then there is no company which the State can hold liable. There is no excuse for risking this loss of revenue. The Illinois Central tax was a condition of the grants and privileges conferred upon that company. The road was constructed with the full understanding that this tax would be one of its liabilities. All the purchasers of stock in the company have bought with full notice of this liability. There has been no complaint that it is extortionate or unfair. The company has paid handsomely on its stock over and above the tax. If the proposition were submitted to the people to remit the tax it would be voted down by 99 to 1; the vote against it would be unanimous outside of those personally interested in the company and those under the influence of the management. The Legislature, therefore, has no moral right to pass a law which will imperil the collection of this tax, and the Consolidation bill should not be advanced a single step in the Senate until as amended as to protect the State revenue from the Illinois Central Railroad beyond any question. If the Illinois Central Company prefers to have no bill at all rather than one which preserves its tax liability, the people will be entirely satisfied to let the whole matter go by default. But the passage of the bill in its present shape will be *prima facie* evidence of corruption, and we do not believe that our honest old Governor will give it his approval. The Senate may as well save itself from the suspicion of yielding to corrupt influences either by rejecting the bill or else by amending it in such fashion as to remove all danger of the loss of the Illinois Central tax.

PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

What has become of the bill introduced into the Legislature to regulate primary elections and to give them the same protection and validity within their proper scope that the subsequent elections have? It was passed by the Senate several days ago, but nothing has been heard of it since then. This is one of the measures which excites no interest in a Legislature. There is no money in it. There is no job in it. There is no partisan advantage in it. On the contrary, a properly-devised measure might interfere with the machinations of the practical politicians whose finest work is done at the primaries. Hence there is nobody to urge the bill to early consideration, and it is not unlikely that the Legislature will adjourn without providing the people with any relief from the frauds which are practiced upon them under the pretense that they are to be given an opportunity to make up their own conventions and designate the ir own candidates.

As it is now, the people have absolutely no voice in the primaries. It is useless to appeal to them to take part. They have learned by repeated experience that it is a waste of time and effort to attend these meetings. The tickets are all cut and dried, and the votes are cast by men who are hired to go from one primary to another. If the citizens of any ward should make a combined and determined effort to control the selection of delegates in opposition to the machine managers they would find themselves excluded or their voice would be nullified by stuffing the boxes. There is no law to punish frauds at the primaries, and they are merely vehicles to carry the agents of the machine to the convention.

The last Democratic City Convention, which was managed by Mike McDonald, was an excellent sample of the irresponsible primary system. It contained a large number of disreputable men and several notorious jail-birds; the majority were mere creatures of the "boss." It was understood and agreed, of course, that Harrison was to be nominated, and there was no objection to that; but after this part of the program was carried out the delegates were given an opportunity to turn an "honest penny," and "milk tickets" became the favorit currency. How much did the people have to say in that convention? What influence did the Democratic voters as a whole exercise over the nominations? What chance did they have at the primaries to express a preference or even to elect delegates whom they could trust to choose for them?

If the bill regulating primary elections be further considered by the Legislature a clause should be incorporated making it indictable and punishable as a misdemeanor for any candidate or his agent to pay or promise to pay to any delegate to a party convention money or any other valuable consideration for his vote. The payer, receiver, and the middleman, or negotiator, should all be subjected to prosecution for such an offense, and the candidates who are betrayed or swindled will then be able to run down the bribery and secure the evidence necessary to the conviction of the principals.

Primaries cannot be dispensed with so long as parties contest for the control of government. There is no other way to enable the people to choose representative conventions. But if they are to serve the purpose for which they were devised it is necessary that they be protected from fraud. The people must have some assurance that their votes will be counted at the primaries as well as at elections. Then they will make some effort to control nominations, and the machine will not be all-powerful, as it is today. The regulation of primaries in other States has proved successful, and the Illinois Legislature will be very culpable if it shall adjourn without passing the law which is demanded by the respectable elements of both parties.

FOR the benefit of many inquirers it is stated that Gov. Ogiesby's majority over Harrison was 14,599.

THE old war-cry of "Pie or blood" is rejected by Chicago Anarchists. They confess to having the pie, but demand the blood too. Even of Anarchists Chicago produces a superior article.

PROF. WILLIAM EVERETT'S powerful poem on "The Mugwump," read lately at a Boston dinner, declares of this astonishing bird that

> His crest is red, his bosom white,
> His wings celestial blue.

The only red-headed mugwump known is Tom Ochiltree, and he is more of a Democrat than anything else. As to the rest of the sentiment, for "bosom" read "liver," and for "wings" "prospects."

THE N. Y. *Post* (mugwump) has, indorsed, apologized, or excused about all of Cleveland's wretched diplomatic selections except one. It feels impelled to draw the line on the ex-Rebel ultramontane Keiley, saying:

> A candidate for a place of this kind ought not to allow things to his prejudice as a candidate to be found out about him. Mr. Keiley ought to have been the first to tell the State Department that his views about the temporal power of the Pope were, or had been, such as to make him unfit to represent the American Government at the Italian court. If he is fit to represent the American Government at any court, he ought to have seen this himself at a glance. But we go further than this: we hold that any mature man who was of opinion so late as 1870 that a priest's government in Rome, upheld by French bayonets, was good enough government for any civilized people is not fit *to represent the American people at any Capital.* Such a man is what Wendell Phillips called "a recreant American." His political ideas are not American. He has, however, a perfect right to them as a private individual. He is at perfect liberty to believe for his own private satisfaction that the Pope's temporal power, upheld by a French brigade, was a good thing for the Romans; but he is not fit to go abroad as the exponent of American opinion about civil government.

But Cleveland made the appointment and is responsible for it, and he has merely transferred this priest-ridden bigot to Vienna to misrepresent this Republic. Cleveland's scalp is the one to go for.

> "BETTER fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay,"
> May be sentiment in England, but it's not the Russian way!

ONE Cincinnati editor describes another as "a liar, a whelp, and a blackguard." The *Missouri Republican*, rising to a question of good English, claims this is redundancy, and says it would have been sufficient to have stated in a calm, dignified way that he was a Cincinnati editor. They get glimmerings occasionally even in St. Louis.

FIVE Russian merchant vessels now in this port are postponing their departure, it is said, for fear of capture at sea if war is declared soon after their sailing. We wonder whether shipmasters generally in this dilema think their position is bettered by waiting in a neutral port for the outbreak of hostilities. As a matter of fact and law of war, their discreet course is to start for home at once if they want to get there. If they wait for notice of war they are of course chargeable with all the risks and duties resulting from such knowledge. Even in that case civilized usage entitles them to a fair opportunity to reach home in safety. But it would be an unheard-of hardship to subject vessels of peace to the penalties of war when they sailed ignorant of such a state of affairs. It is true that France only a few months ago claimed that the liability to seizure of contraband of war accrued promptly upon the official announcement of the intention to exercise the right of search. This is clearly a more extreme case than that of the Russian merchantmen, but it is to be noted that England, through Lord Granville, remonstrated against the seizure of even contraband of war under such circumstances, and it is English capture that the Russians are now seeking to avoid.—*N. Y. Times.*

FRANCE does not seem to have been deeply in earnest in the *Bosphore-Egyptien* affair. It was merely that the Gallic cock felt like crowing and clicking his spurs over something.

THE Governor of New York has approved the bill that recently passed the Legislature reserving the American side of the Niagara Falls locality as a State park, to be under the supervision of a State Board of Commissioners. It is understood that Canada will take similar and reciprocal action in regard to the Canadian side of the falls.

ONE of the Communist leaders when trying to incite the mob to attack the new Board of Trade Building, among other false statements, said:

> While the masses were being gradually impoverished, while 2,500,000 persons were out of work, these men were building $2,000,000 Boards of Trade.

Each worker represents at least four persons, which would make 10,000,000 persons left destitute of means or earnings. The unemployed persons nearly all live in the cities. The whole population of the Northern cities over, say, 10,000 inhabitants, in which nearly all the destitute and unemployed persons reside, does not number 10,000,000. And as fully nine-tenths of all the city population have employment and are earning their living and not dependent on charity, this would leave but one million persons, instead of ten, not earning a living by their own efforts or by the efforts of those of their fathers and husbands. It is the common trick of rabble demagogs to grossly exaggerate the involuntary idleness and destitution of the laboring classes in the Northern cities. As there are but few foreigners and no Communists in the Southern cities nothing is heard there of the destitution and starvation alleged to exist in Northern cities.

IT is getting to be a question with the President whether or not his place is worth the trouble connected with filling the Marshalship of the Northern District of Illinois.

THE silver vaults of the United States Treasury are considered safe from burglars. Aside from the safeguards of locks, and bolts, and guards there is the knowledge that a man could not carry away over $3,000 if he got in, not enough to pay counsel and secure bail.

"YOU pays your money and you takes your choice":

Kelley Will Go to Italy.	*Kelley Will Go to Austria.*
WILMINGTON, Del., April 29.—Mr. A. M. Keiley, recently appointed Minister to Italy, is in this city. He positively denies the rumor that he has declined the appointment. He said: "I have accepted the Italian mission, and will leave this city at 10:30 o'clock to-morrow morning for New York, when I will board a steamer for Italy."	WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30.—The President today appointed Anthony M. Keiley of Richmond, Va., to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Austria-Hungary.

COMMISSIONER SPARKS of the General Land Office thinks he has discovered that seventy inspectors of the bureau have cost the Government $1,000,000 a year. The appropriation for the salaries and traveling expenses of those seventy officials has been $200,000 a year. The Commissioner should cudgel his brains to learn whence comes the other $800,000.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Cleveland *Leader* who is journeying southward notes that white men are seldom seen working in the fields. The negroes still do the work. The picturesqueness of plantation scenes has not altogether departed. Negro women were plowing, hoeing, and planting, and the gay colors of their headdresses—handkerchiefs chiefly—and the laugh and joke of their swarthy fellows of the other sex gave the impression of another land as the cars whirled by.

THE New York *Times* talks about "Mr. John H. Overby, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Illinois." Fame, after it has traveled from Chicago to the Atlantic coast, looks as if it had gone through a thrashing-machine.

THE value of a blushing young thing's affections has never been definitly established, the estimates varying exceedingly which have been put upon the article at different times in the courts. It is safe to assert, though, that the average figure does not reach anywhere near $500,000, the sum Miss Perkins wants from Mr. Baldwin of San Francisco because he has failed to make her his wife. It is to be doubted, in fact, if a precedent has been set anywhere justifying this figure. The scriptural estimate of a good wife, already secured and trained, puts her, we believe, as "above rubies," but no such figure is put on a young woman to be taken merely on speculation, and, besides, $500,000 would buy a great many rubies. On the Pacific slope, where there is not the excess of young ladies existing in the East, affections may rate a little high, but half a million seems exorbitant. The prospects are that Miss Perkins' bill to Mr. Baldwin, before a settlement is reached, will have to be scaled considerably. Mr. Baldwin has the reputation of being as stubborn a man as Senator Sharon.

SUNSET COX'S book, "Three Decades," will be finished in about six weeks. It is really only about two decades and a half, as a lustre has been taken from it by giving away some of its good things in advance.

KEILEY, the Virginia Rebel ultramontane, was appointed Minister to Italy, but his assault on the right of the Roman people to choose their own government made it certain that he would not be received at the Italian court. Then Bayard transferred him to Russia, but the White Bear growled; whereupon he was consigned to the double-headed vulture court of Austria-Hungary, where his peculiar sentiment of "Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion," it is thought by President Cleveland, will pass muster.

THE Anarchists who complain that they have to eat a 15-cent meal "with a piece of pie thrown in" shouldn't feel bad. If they get on any terms a worse test on the digestive organs than the average banquet affords they are in hard luck.

AS THE cholera season gets nearer our little friend, the bacillus, comes into prominence again. Dr. Koch and his friends are not disposed to give up their theory that the bacillus is the real cholera germ, and, though a majority of the scientists speak of him with contempt, he still retains standing with one sect of investigators as being about as bad as he can be. A recent dispatch to a New York newspaper said that a Spanish physician was saving patients in a cholera district by inoculating them with Koch's favorit, but this is not confirmed, and the telegram has a bome-made flavor about it which is suspicious. The bacillus remains just where he was—on the borderland between notoriety and fame.

AFTER all, it is possible that what Gladstone is now abused for is part of a deep-laid program to bewilder and finally confound the Russians. It may be his design to fight the British Lion tail first.

"ONE Who Has Seen Much of War" writes to the London *Pall Mall Gazette*: "If you ask nine out of ten of your acquaintances at the present crisis what they would propose to do if the Russians should take Herat, the reply is, 'Why! turn them out, to be sure'; but, once the Russians are established there, what does 'turn them out' mean? Why, 50,000 British soldiers with 50,000 native ones, 300 guns at least, 200,000 baggage animals of all sorts, and, 100,000 camp-followers; and this force to march from Quettah, 500 miles distant from Herat, through a country very scantily provided with food, and having, on arrival at Herat, to fight a battle with an army which we know can and will fight, and in a carefully-selected position; and this battle may decide the fate of India; for, if lost, where are we to retreat to?"

THERE is no indecent haste about the performance of the Council in counting the vote cast at the late Chicago election. Put almost any other word in the place of "haste" and the sentence would be less accurate.

THE Rev. Mugwump Burchard told Blaine that Democratic principles consisted of Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion, and Cleveland seems to give color to the charge in the choice of a Minister to represent this country before the Italian people and Government. He appointed a man who takes his rum straight, who exalts political priests above the right of the people to choose their own government, and who, as a tool of the slaveholders, became a rebel against free government and equal rights and did all he could to destroy the American Republic. Thus what Burchard alleged, Kelley embodied and Cleveland indorsed.

JAY GOULD says that a man with a large business on his hands must eat food which can be readily assimilated. There is reason to believe that Mr. Gould has stumbled on a great truth, though one, we believe, mentioned somewhere before.

WITH the cholera season at hand, poor sanitary arrangements at Panama, and private business of his own requiring attention, Alzpura, the Central American insurgent, has concluded to give up his rebellion for this season. This decision, of course, ends our Panama war and we get peace with honor. The only difficult part of the campaign remaining is to get our war ships safely home again. The anxiety is over the ships; the marines can walk.

TENNYSON'S allusion to a possible performance by "the wild mob's million feet" is now accepted as a graceful compliment to this country, recognizing in literature the American signification of "kickers."

THERE were fourteen funerals in the village of Plymouth, Pa., Monday afternoon, and the epidemic is said to be spreading to neighboring towns. At last the authorities of the stricken village have begun the work of cleaning up and disinfecting the yards and cellars that were burdened with foul deposits. But while the scarengers are carting away the refuse the list of victims is growing longer, the trade of the place is paralyzed, and many people are seeking new homes elsewhere. There is a lesson in economy in the condition of the village. The epidemic has blighted the place and deprived it of ten years' growth. How much cheaper it would have been to spend a little money in simple sanitary measures!—*Ex.*

COL. HORN, the Mississippian who has asked a pardon for Jefferson Davis, says that the idea came "perhaps as a mesmeric influence comes." This explanation, if accepted, will do something for Col. Horn's reputation. The popular opinion would be, otherwise, that he was, not temporarily, but born a fool.

THE New York *Herald* believes in forgiving but not forgetting. It calls attention to the fact that some years ago England's present Premier said that Jefferson Davis "had created a nation." The *Herald* is not altogether illogical in some of the points it makes.

ONE cannot help feeling a deep sympathy for the Czar and his advisers. They abhor war, they want peace, for they say they do; but Komaroff and other bad men in Asia will keep on advancing and the Czar cannot stop them. The dispatches contradict each other from day to day, but the average of all news is that the Russians are a little further south than when last heard from. All the time the Czar sits in his palace wringing his hands and wishing he could control the wicked men in command of his armies. It is a pathetic situation, very.

THE New Orleans *Picayune* will soon begin printing on paper made from bagasse, the refuse of sugar-cane after grinding. It is thought that the tough fibre of this refuse will make it an available substitute for rags, in which event the cost of white paper will be materially reduced. It is unlikely that enough saccharine matter will remain in the stock to have appreciable effect on the usual controversies over circulation.

TOM HUGHES writes to the Toronto *Week*: "We are probably on the eve of a long and trying war, which may well spread to Europe and Asia before we see the end of it. But wherever it spreads and however we fare in it, I for one have no doubt but that at the end we shall come out of it a united Empire in a sense which few of the most sanguine of us would have dared to dream of a year ago."

THE Small Boy is about the same everywhere. The corner-stone of the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church was recently laid with appropriate ceremonies at Long Branch, and with the documents inclosed in the stone was placed a collection of small coins. The Small Boy was aware of it, and several of him managed to remove the stone and abstract the coin, leaving the historical documents untouched and where they could be easily reclaimed. But the whole affair has been discouraging to the authorities, who have offered a reward for the Small Boy's apprehension.

THE Buffalo *Courier* thinks the time has come for the Independents "to stand without hitching, like the rest of us." This is cruel, but it is business. The mugwump who insists on the right to be as nice as he used to be must be a good deal of a nuisance to the Administration.

IN noting the protests of the Boston *Advertiser*, the *Transcript*, the Springfield *Republican*, the New York *Post* and the *Times*, all mugwumps, against the appointment of Messrs. Pillsbury and Chase, the Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* (Dem.) says:

> There seems to be no sort of doubt that the Independent squabs are arranging to make a sort of Bohemian raid on the President for appointing Democrats to office. There is a certain class of Independents who affect to believe that they voted for President Cleveland because he was an Independent, or, at any rate, because he was better than his party. We have seen a good deal of this sort of stuff first and last, and we have come to the conclusion that it emanates from men who have no practical knowledge of affairs, and who have no convictions so far as the two parties are concerned.

CURRENT NOTES.

"Fat little cakes! Curd cakes!" "Ducks and chickens! O, my soul! Good ducks and chickens!" are some of the Mexican street cries.

At the complimentary banquet to Carl Schurz in Boston last week Dr. Everett recited an original poem of which the first verse was as follows:

The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* asserts that 170,000 of the people of that city have never visited the exposition. But they expect people to travel 1,200 or 2,000 miles to do so!

Scene: Newly-paved street. First Scotchman (walking on sidewalk)—"Here, man, Jock, come aff the course road on tae the flypad." Jock—"Na', I've paid for the stanes, an' I'm gawn tae tak' the use o' them."

The irrepressible Doolittle of Wisconsin is hanging around the Administration trying to get himself appointed Minister to Austria. Doolittle wears the hair-oil of the mugwump, but he has the appetite of the spoilsman.—*Philadelphia Press.*

A Philadelphia writer says that at one publishing house he found no less than half a score of manuscripts that had been prepared as prospective dirges on the death of Gen. Grant, and as many more on the completion of the Bartholdi pedestal. No wonder that dirges are being prepared for the Bartholdi pedestal.

The average maple-sugar crop of Vermont is about 12,000,000 pounds. This year the crop will exceed the average and may reach 15,000,000 pounds. It is worth to the farmers of the State more than $1,000,000, and is harvested before their season of planting begins. Vermont produces about one-third of the annual maple-sugar crop of the country.—*Troy Times.*

> "The mugwump is an Eastern bird,
> With plumes a gorgeous hue;
> His crest is red, his bosom white,
> His wings celestial blue."

This description, if true, opens up for the mugwump great possibilities in the dime-museum line.—*Baltimore American.*

Brown (to minister)—Mr. R. Smith and I were talking about the possibility of cholera this summer, and I bet him $200 that we wouldn't have it. Do you think I am likely to win the——

Minister (horrified)—My dear sir, I am shocked at the idea of you and Mr. Smith making a bet. It is sinful, and bad in every——

Brown—The one who wins is to put a stained glass memorial window

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he time the Czar sits in
hands and wishing he
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after grinding. It is
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of white paper will be
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remain in the stock to
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to the Toronto *Week:*
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T NOTES.

Curd cakes!" "Ducks
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Times-Democrat asserts
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Doolittle of Wisconsin
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n the church, and——
the cholera won't come?
you will win, Brother

Yorker—"We will have
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hink we better take the
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dear, thoughtful hus-
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aming off afar.
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iss will one get,
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ONALS.

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one small boy can gather
a day.

If you have got any-
last wish, speak out,"
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—*Arkansaw Traveler*

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a financier. His clothes
e slouched hat, with its
appearance of a well-to-
heard were snow white

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The British Budget for the Current Year Submitted to the Commons.

Childers, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Estimates the Deficit at Seventy-five Million Dollars.

Wolseley Preparing a Report on the Situation in the Soudan—Meeting of the Irish Bishops.

LONDON, April 30.—[Special.]—The budget for the fiscal year 1885-'86, which was submitted today by Mr. Childers, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has caused a sensation. The proposed expenditures, including the $55,000,000 war credit, are $9,862,180 in excess of the estimate for 1883-'84, which amounted to $434,997,820. Omitting the extraordinary war credit, it is shown that Mr. Gladstone proposes to run the other departments of the Government for $45,697,820 less than they cost in 1883-'84. The budget for 1885 shows a deficit of £1,049,000. Mr. Childers said that the Government did not propose to cover the whole of the deficit this year, nor to let the whole charge fall upon property. It is proposed, he said, to raise the income tax to eight pence on the pound. Mr. Childers said that the expenditure the last year was £3,800,000 over the estimate. The revenues from the customs and the excise showed a continual falling off on spirits, a slight falling off in the receipts from the duty on wine, and a continual but slow rise in the other chief duties. Revenues from tea and tobacco duties showed a steady increase, indicating a satisfactory progress of the people. The Opposition benches received this statement with much laughter. The income tax produced £12,000,000, exceeding the estimate by £750,000. The total receipts from taxation were £14,427,000, the total revenue £88,043,000, and the total expenditures were £89,092,000. The present Government had paid all war charges bequeathed it by the late Government, including £5,000,000 given to the Indian Government. Mr. Childers estimated that the outlay for 1885-'86, not including the vote of credit, would be £88,872,000. With the income tax at five pence on the pound sterling, the total revenue would be £85,180,000. There would be a reduction of the revenue of £40,000 on sixpenny telegrams. The deficit Mr. Childers estimated at £3,732,000; and, adding the vote of credit, together with reasonable allowances for supplementary estimates, the total deficit was estimated at £14,932,000. Mr. Childers proposed various modifications of the legacy, and succession, and probate duties. He also proposed the imposing of new taxes upon property hitherto exempt, and that the duty on foreign stocks made payable to bearer be raised to 10 per cent, that the duty on home-made and foreign manufactured spirits be raised by two shillings a gallon, and the duty on beer a shilling a barrel. The foregoing additional taxation will produce £7,500,000, leaving a deficit of £7,432,000, which it is proposed to meet by taking £4,600,000 of the sum annually devoted to the reduction of the national debt, leaving the balance to be met by the operation of the sinking fund. Mr. Childers continued his exposition of the budget by asking that the second reading be fixed for the 14th day of May, so as to enable the House meantime to fully study the proposals of the Government.

The forecast of Mr. Childers of the deficit in the budget for the ensuing financial year, which is estimated at £14,932,000, is the largest deficit since the Crimean war. Mr. Childers said it would require a great demand upon the patriotism of the people. Foreign patent medicines will be charged the same duty as those manufactured in England, but stamps for foreign medicines will be so altered as to avoid any appearance of the medicines being English. The Government will guarantee the synopsis of the budget. The increase of the income tax to eight pence will, it is estimated, yield £5,400,000, the modifications of the probate and legacy duties and other property taxes £150,000, the duties on spirits £900,000, and the duty on beer £750,000. The remainder of the deficit will be met by suspending payments toward the reduction of the national debt and the stopping of the sinking fund and terminable annuities. The balance of the deficit, amounting to £2,812,000, will be dealt with next year.

EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, Lord Hartington, the Secretary for War, stated that since the Government had decided to revise the policy to be pursued in the Soudan, it had been in correspondence with Sir Evelyn Baring, the British diplomatic representative at Cairo, and Lord Wolseley, the commander of the forces in the Soudan. The latter, said Lord Hartington, had gone to Suakin to report on the military situation.

THE IRISH BISHOPS.

The Irish Bishops assembled today in the College of the Propaganda in Rome. Cardinal Simeoni addressed the Bishops. Their Lordships expressed their determination to treat all questions submitted to them uninfluenced in any way by political bias or feeling.

The Bishops intend to urge the Pope to denounce the increasing number of mixed marriages between Protestants and Catholics in Ireland.

Archbishop Croke had an audience with the Holy Father on leaving the Vatican. He spoke quite openly of the cordiality of the reception given to him, and also remarked that the Pope avoided politics, but expressed the hope that the Irish Bishops would feel it their chief duty to tighten the bonds uniting the Holy See with the Irish people. The Holy Father added: "I know your great personal influence, and am glad to have the opportunity of expressing all the confidence that our apostolic heart feels in your pastoral zeal and prudence." The Archbishop's audience lasted twenty minutes. Later in the day the Pope received two other prelates in audience.

THE PARIS ART EXHIBITION.

The Paris correspondent of THE TRIBUNE sends the following: The Salon which opens tomorrow is rather below than above the average this year. It does not contain one great work; it has few very bad ones; no genius has arisen to take the place of Millet or Corot. Americans, on the whole, have been treated not only fairly, but in many cases more than fairly, by the Hanging Committee. The Americans represented are: Henry Bacon, Frederick A. Bridgeman, "Summer on the Bosphorus"; Frank Boggs, "Honfleur Harbor"; W. B. Baird, "Rest"; and "Clamart Woods"; Miss Baker, "The First Essay"; Miss Batchelor, "Love Disarmed"; E. D. Bolt, "Tunbridge Wells"; Mrs. Ida Burgess, "During Mass"; E. R. Butler, portrait; J. F. Coolidge, "In Church"; B. W. Clevedust, "Peace"; F. B. Chadwick, portrait; G. W. Chambers, "End of Day In Southern States"; C. D. Chapman, "Reverie"; J. S. Clark, "Dutch Scene"; Miss Clements, "A Little Bird"; R. Curtis, "St. Mark's, Venice," and "In a Gondola"; William Donnat, portrait; W. P. W. Dana, "Rough Weather" and "A Calm"; Roger Donoho, "In the Clover"; C. H. Davis, "Evening"; H. Denman, "Mandolinata"; W. R. Derrick, seascape; Mrs. Deschamps, portrait; S. Desvarreux-Larpenteur, "Farmyard" and "Return from the Fields"; H. R. Dillon, portrait; Miss Dixwell, "Still Life"; C. E. Dubois, "Monte Pelegrino" and "Ruins"; Teverino"; Wilson de Meza, portrait of the Countess d'Oresti; E. Espey, "Rest"; W. Ervin, "Dutch Interior"; J. Fry, "Samson"; Walter Gay, "Women Spinning" and "Cabbage Garden"; Miss Gardner, "A Farm-Yard Corner"; F. A. Gaynor, "Still Life"; Eliot Gregory, portrait; P. A. Grosse, landscape; Arthur Holber, "Daily Bread"; Alexander Harrison, "The Wave" and "Boys Bathing on the Seashore"; Miss Hale, "An American Winter"; H. G. Herkomer, portrait of the artist's father; Mrs. Herpin, "Masseras Dreaming"; Mrs. Whitwell Hubbard, portrait; L. Ridgway Knight, "Chatterboxes"; Miss Klumpke, portrait; Ward de Lancey, "Mère Antoine"; C. Lasar, "Canal at Constance"; Matilda Lotz, dog study; Edward H. May, "The Penitent Thief"; J. G. Meichers, "Dutch Woman" and "Sea Rovers"; H. Mills, portrait; Henry Mosler, "Storm Brewing"; Stephen Hills Parker, "Père Jean"; C. T. Pearce, "Heartache"; G. D. Peixotto, portrait of Cardinal Manning; Stephen Parrish, "Norman Harbor"; Charles A. Platt, "Interior"; C. S. Reinhart, "Sunday"; Rosenberg, "Consolation"; F. E. Rudell, "Autumn"; Mr. Sargent, "Three Sisters"—portraits; L. Shoubourne, "Prison Gate, Tunis"; E. B. Simmons, "Low Tide"; Mrs. Simmons, "Breton Children"; Miss Singer, "Los Graves, Villerville"; Julian Story, "Odaliesque"; Jules Stewart, "Hunt Ball"; Elizabeth Strong, dog study; C. J. Theriat, portraits; S. Tolman, "Normandy Garden"; Miss Trotter, landscape; S. J. Uhl, "Sunset at Rouen Roofs" and "Monuments at Dieppe"; Eugene Vail, "Dieppe Harbor"; Harry W. Watrous, "The Bill"; E. L. Weeks, "The Last Journey"; Mr. Whistler, portraits; Mrs. Williams, "The Morning Visit"; Ogden Wood, "Picardy Pastures." Water colors, etc.—E. D. Boit, "The Rue Royale"; Charles E. Dana, "Ferm at Etretat" and "Fishing Boat"; Walter M. Ewen, "Ballet Girl"; W. D. MacKnight, five small landscapes. Sculptures—J. J. Boyle, bronze bust; R. P. Bringhurst, "Awakening of Spring"; F. Elwell, "Pompeiian Water Carrier."

CABLE NOTES.

The Chinese forces have evacuated Langson.

United States Minister Lowell will unveil the bust of Samuel Taylor Coleridge in Westminster Abbey the 7th of May.

The Guion Line steamer Abyssinia, Capt. Worrall, which left Queenstown April 27 for New York, has arrived off the Irish coast. Her machinery is disabled and she is returning to port.

A majority of the British Cabinet are in favor of a renewal of the Crimes act. Mr. Chamberlain and others wish to drop the most coercive measures. The Cabinet will perhaps consult the Conservatives on the subject.

A break has occurred in the cable of the Compagnie Transatlantique du Télégraphe, commonly known as the French Cable Company.

It is stated that Mr. Byers, American Consul-General at Rome, has resigned and will return to America with the intention of entering the profession of journalism.

The Vienna *Politische Correspondens* says the report of a proposed meeting of the three Emperors AUG. 9 is without reliable foundation.

BIG WILL CASES.

Seven Estates Which Have Netted the Lawyers $1,200,000.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The Hoyts are fighting over their father's will, and after nearly four years of bitter quarrel seem as far from settlement as ever. The Hammersley will case will also last several years. Becky Jones, the contumacious witness, having been released from jail, an important element in the testimony has been lost. Let no one henceforth sneer at woman's tongue. Becky Jones has defended her patron by all-conquering silence. The Durant estate has just become a bone of contention. Durant had hardly been dead a month when the war of the heirs begins. The law fees and costs in the above-mentioned cases are not much less than $500,000, and how much more will be spent no one can even estimate. This is the way the lawyers get rich, and to show this in a clearer manner we may look at costs estimated in some other leading cases already settled:

David Wood estate, law expenses	$ 130,000
Jumel contest, law expenses	180,000
Commodore Vanderbilt, law expenses	165,000
Daniel Parish, law expenses	225,000
Rollwagen, law expenses	100,000
James B. Taylor, law expenses	300,000
James Roosevelt, law expenses	100,000
Total	$1,200,000

The cause of the excess in the James H. Taylor estate is due to the fact that the lawyers took all there was. The deceased left all his property to his widow, but the quarrel over the will was so protracted that the latter became at last an object of charity.

Both John Jacob Astor and his son William left their property to the children of their sons, this being the extent of entail which our laws permit. Peter Goelet's immense estate went to his nephews. Alexander Stuart left his entire property to his brother Robert, who had been his life-long partner. Robert died soon afterward, leaving every thing to his widow, who is now, with one exception, the richest woman in the country. Peter Gilsey's immense estate was divided among his children, and the same course was pursued in the cases of James Brown, John W. Chanler, and Charles Morgan, whose aggregate wealth was $30,000,000. The rich bachelor, John O. Jones, formerly President of the Chemical Bank, left his property ($8,000,000) to his nephews and nieces. James Lennox, the distinguished philanthropist, bequeathed his estate to his sister Harriet, who still maintains that beneficence which has so long been connected with the name. A. T. Stewart, the former autocrat of the dry-goods trade, left his widow burdened with an immense quantity of real estate. She is probably the richest woman in the country. Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan, whose death is the latest in the ranks of wealth, made some handsome bequests to charity. She made John T. Terry and Henry Day her executors, and ordered that they should not be required to give security. What a remarkable degree of confidence to place a half million in the hands of these two men, but all who know them feel confident that this confidence is not misplaced.

The estate of John Anderson is now under contest, and some remarkable developments are expected. Anderson made a million out of tobacco, but his principal distinction was the fact that Mary Rogers, the pretty cigar-girl, whose death still remains a mystery, was in his service. "Will fights" are among the oldest features in New York litigation. The orphan asylum founded by the Leake and Watts bequests was long delayed by the contest in the courts, and the same statement applies to the Hebrew Sailors' Harbor, a noble institution founded by Capt. Randall. The heirs made every possible effort to set the williaside, but without success. The Roosevelt Hospital bequest was also contested, but the heirs were unable to defeat the beneficent purpose. If heirs, indeed, could have their wishes there would be but little good done with dead men's money. To avoid all troubles of this kind Peter Cooper established the Cooper Institute during his lifetime, and saw the success of the scheme long before he made up his mind to die his own executor.

Speaking of lawsuits, the settlement of the Marie Garrison case was one of the important legal events of the season. It has been nine years in progress, and might have lasted nine years longer had not the defendant grown weary of the annoyance. He therefore brought it to a close by the payment of a round million, of which sum the lawyers probably got one-quarter. The nature of this action is very clear, but its details are obscure and complicated. It was occasioned by an agreement to exchange certain railroad stocks into which old Commodore Garrison had been drawn, and which he did not care to fulfill. He was sued for breach of contract, and $4,000,000 was claimed for damages, but the plaintiffs were fortunate in getting one-quarter of that sum. It may be generally noticed that swapping stocks is like swapping horses. Each one tries his best to cheat the other. Old Commodore Garrison has had a hard life. He was at one time estimated at $20,000,000, but he lost immensely during the shrinkage, and was compelled to make an assignment. Then he lost his son by a railroad accident, and to these calamities was added that prolonged litigation which has just been settled.

GOTHAM BRIEFS.

NEW YORK, April 29.—[Special.]—Bartley Campbell has leased from Samuel Colville the Fourteenth Street Theatre for a term of four years and a quarter at an annual rental of $12,000. Campbell starts for Europe tomorrow.

The largest steamship companies, among them the Peninsula & Oriental, Castle, and Orient, are insuring their vessels at 15 per cent premium.

Chief-Justice Daly of the Court of Common Pleas today made a final order as to the disposition of the remains of Gen. José Antonio Paez, who for three terms had been the President of the Republic of Venezuela. He came here in 1873, and died in this city. His remains were placed in a vault here, where they still remain. The son, Ramon Paez, resides in this city, and gave instructions as to the disposition of his father's remains. The body is claimed by the Venezuelan Consul in this city on behalf of his Government, and by Jozman Blanco, the de facto President of Venezuela. The court today granted a perpetual injunction restraining any interference with the remains without the consent of Ramon Paez, and declaring him to be entitled to the custody of his father's body.

COST OF IRONMAKING.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 29.—Figures were presented today in a long statement made by the Amalgamated Association in answer to the demand of the manufacturers for a reduction of wages. The principal argument in support of this demand has been that on account of the low wages in the East iron could be produced there for $10 or $12 per ton less than here. The figures presented by the Amalgamated Association are authoritative, and show that there is a difference of $8.79 in the cost of manufacturing in favor of the Western manufacturers. This will be the basis for the Amalgamated Association fight.

ENGLAND'S DRINK BILL.

The drink bill of England last year was $631,740,280—an increase over the year previous of $4,359,905.

THEY ARE ANXIOUS.

Washington Full of Chicago Democrats Struggling for the Marshalship Prize.

Kelley Selects the Austrian Mission as Second Choice—The Sheridan-Endicott War.

Eustis of Louisiana on the Warpath—The New York Undervaluation Frauds—Morgan's Luck.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30.—[Special.]—The impression prevailed among Illinois Democrats that the Marshalship contest was to be disposed of today. Nobody seemed to know where the idea originated, but Congressman Ward was positive. Many others expressed confidence that a decision would be announced today. The White House was besieged by Illinois Democrats. Ward was there early with friends. Oberly paid an early call. Devine was there, and the others were trying to find out whether he indorsed McGurren or Comiskey. County Clerk Ryan and County Board Clerk Bailey were on hand to speak for McGurren and against McGarigle. The McGarigle forces have been routed to some extent by the protests of Comiskey, Ryan, and others. They do not despair, however, and try to overcome Comiskey's influence by saying that he is himself a candidate for the Marshalship and opposing everybody else for that reason. After the Cabinet meeting today, at which, according to rumor, the contest was to have been settled, the Attorney-General was questioned in reference to the matter. He said he was at a loss to know how the report was started that the fight was to be settled today. He said that of course no decision would be reached until a vacancy actually existed. There can be no decision before Monday, and it is not likely that one will be made that day. Petitions, indorsements, telegrams, and applications continue to pour in. "There are exactly fifteen applicants," said the Attorney-General, "if you include Mr. Oberly, who has not himself applied for the position, and who, I have just learned, is not a resident of the district for which the appointment is to be made. The President and myself were both very much surprised at this discovery. The law does not prohibit an appointment from outside the district, but it is in violation of all precedent and is unadvisable. I have never seen a harder contest for an appointment, and the President has given the matter careful personal attention, and is cognizant of all the applications and indorsements. I do not believe that he has formed his judgment or expressed any preference in the matter, and I am sure that I have not done so. The question is an open one as much as it ever was."

The papers have been sent to the White House. An intimate friend of Attorney-General Garland says that he infers from what Garland says that Oberly's appointment had been determined upon, and has been abandoned because he is a non-resident. An application strongly indorsed by leading residents of Illinois was filed today by Harold Hayes for the Appraisership at Chicago. M. D. Bailey has applied for appointment as Superintendent of Repairs of the Chicago Public Buildings.

There was still another arrival of Illinois people on the late trains. Among them are Judge Lambert Tree, Controller Gurney, Chris Casselman, and Henry F. Donovan. Tree sought an interview with Morrison, but said that his trip here was for business only. Gurney is said to be seeking a Federal position in some of the financial bureaus or in the District Government. Casselman is said to be seeking a place for his son-in-law, Donovan. Gorman is said to be enlisted in the interests of McGarigle. The opponents of McGarigle say that Gorman had intended to remain in Chicago a week longer, but was furnished a special car, and hurried on in McGarigle's interest. Oberly says that the fact that he does not live in the district will not necessarily prevent his appointment to the Marshalship as they have established a precedent in one of the Carolina districts which would warrant this.

KEILEY'S SECOND CHOICE.

Mr. Keiley has been transferred from Italy to Austria, and some of the friends of the Administration apprehend that he will not retain the latter place longer than Jan. 1. There has been an extraordinary amount of deception in connection with this office. The statement which has been repeatedly made by Keiley's friends and semi-officially that no suggestions have been made from the Italian Government in opposition to the reception of Mr. Keiley were not true. The Italian Minister here, Baron Fava, the Minister upon ascertaining the fact that Keiley in 1871 had made a speech denouncing the Italian Government and charging the father of the present King with turpitude, communicated the substance of that speech to his Government, and it is known to be a fact in diplomatic circles here, as stated in the *Diritto*, the official organ of the Italian Government, yesterday, that that Government did communicate to this Government information that it would not be agreeable to receive Mr. Keiley in Italy. An intimation of this sort in the usages of diplomacy is final, if the friendly relations between two countries are to be maintained. The Administration, possibly, would have permitted Mr. Keiley to go to Italy without this intimation from the Italian Government; but when that intimation came there was no longer any question that Keiley could not go to Rome. It was not the wish of the Administration to humiliate Mr. Keiley or his friends. The recent speech which Mr. Keiley made at Richmond, in which he intimated that the United States Government is to him but a de facto Government, evidently has not created the impression upon the Administration which it has upon every loyal man in the country. Vienna was the nearest place to Rome agreeable to Mr. Keiley. Its population is largely Catholic. The Administration appears to have allowed Keiley to take his second choice, since diplomatic usage would render it impossible for him to have his first. Republican Senators who are here say that they do not see how the Administration can possibly expect that Mr. Keiley can be confirmed, in view of his Richmond speech, in which he declared that in his judgment the United States is a bloody usurpation, and, as a fact, only a de facto Government.

SHERIDAN AND ENDICOTT.

The most persistent denials are made that there is any difference of opinion between the Secretary of War and the Lieutenant-General. Contradictory stories are told by officers of high rank. The report originated in the fact that the General of the Army ordered transferred from Washington to a Southern post two artillery companies stationed here. It is claimed by some of the civilian officials of the War Department that the General of the Army has no right, without the sanction of the Secretary, to order the transfer of regiments, or to do any act which involves much expense. It is a fact, however, that these companies were transferred after the Secretary of War had left Washington, and without his knowledge. Whether there is any ground for the reports of differences of opinion between Gen. Sheridan and Secretary Endicott, it is true that there have been differences between the Secretary of War and the General of the Army almost ever since there was a General of the Army. Gen. Scott had a very exciting quarrel with Jefferson Davis, when the latter was Secretary of War, which resulted in Scott's removal of his headquarters in great anger from Washington to West Point. Scott insisted that the Commissary-General, the Adjutant-General, and like officers in Washington were members of his staff, and the difficulty with the Secretary of War rose from this fact. Gen. Sherman made a like claim, and sent a list of these officers to an official register to be published as his staff officers. Secretary Belknap objected. Gen. Grant sustained his objection, and Gen. Sherman removed his headquarters to St. Louis. There was a sharp contest on similar matters between Secretary Lincoln and the Lieutenant-General, and Mr. Lincoln, not long before his retirement from office, addressed a letter to the General of the Army defining his powers as understood by the Secretary. Secretary Endicott is said since he came into office to have approved the letter written by Lincoln to Sheridan. There is one element in this matter which is not to be overlooked. Gen. Sheridan was the author of the famous "banditti" dispatch. Members of the Administration which is seeking to send Isabel Eaton to important foreign courts have denounced Sheridan publicly in the bitterest manner, and many evidently desire to make Sheridan's life in Washington uncomfortable.

ON THE WAR-PATH.

The declaration of war which Senator Eustis has made against the Administration was not unexpected. Before leaving for Louisiana he indicated that he might withhold his support from the Administration in the event that the Gibson-Jonas faction should be recognized by the President and the Burke-Eustis faction ignored. The President has so far recognized the Jonas-Gibson faction as to renominate Kernochan as Naval Officer, action upon whose nomination at the recent session of the Senate Eustis succeeded in preventing. The appointment of Kernochan was a minor incident itself, but it was regarded by the Eustis following as preliminary to the appointment of ex-Senator Jonas as Collector of the Port of New Orleans—an appointment which undoubtedly will now be made. Certainly the Eustis faction, having in such a striking manner burned their bridges behind them, cannot expect recognition from the Administration. The controversy between Eustis and Jonas is something more than a struggle for the spoils. It is a contest for political supremacy in Louisiana. Mr. Eustis represents the faction which is at present the dominant party in the politics of the State, and will be for three years. To that faction he owes his election by the narrow majority of one vote in the caucus. Mr. Jonas represents the opposing faction, which some are pleased to call the reform party. The record of Mr. Jonas while in the Senate does not show that he as an individual has ever been conspicuous as an advocate of civil-service reform principles. There is reason to think that the Republicans in the Senate will oppose the removal of Badger, the present Collector. In this opposition it is now evident that Senator Eustis will concur. The Indiana delegation is also prepared to go on the war-path. A meeting was held this morning at the Capitol in Senator Voorhees' committee-room at which all the available positions in the State were recast. This afternoon Vice-President Hendricks started off on his own hook and trampled about the departments interviewing Mr. Higgins and Mr. Manning at the Treasury Department, the former first to see how the land lay with regard to the appointments he was interested in.

THE SILK UNDERVALUATIONS.

Assistant Secretary Fairchild was asked today what action the Treasury Department will take upon the report of the Treasury agents who investigated the subject of undervaluations of silks. Mr. Fairchild replied that the report showed conclusively that extensive and systematic undervaluations are practiced successfully at New York. The law and regulations on this subject he regards as ample, and the undervaluations, he says, must be charged to the Appraiser's Department. The appointment of a competent Appraiser he regards as a more important step in the warfare against undervaluations than any regulations which the Department could devise. The existing laws afford the necessary authority, in Mr. Fairchild's opinion, for an accurate appraisement. The only important reforms which he believes necessary is a reorganization by which appraisers will be secured who are competent to accurately estimate the value of merchandise, and of sufficient determination to sustain their action. Under the present state of affairs he says that the trouble is that values accurately appraised are too often arbitrarily reduced. This abuse can be obviated, in his opinion, by the employment of better men. The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the suspension of the following named Assistant Appraisers at New York: Merrick Wickham, William H. Gregg, and Ward S. Fowler.

LUCKY MORGAN.

It is said that the State Department has discovered that, after all, it has been misled as to the appointment of Morgan as Consul to Australia. Since his commission was delivered to him the fact was developed that the pamphlet written by Morgan, of which so much complaint was made, appeared after the nomination of Blaine for the Presidency. Had this been known positively by the Administration earlier perhaps Morgan would not have received his commission. The President and Secretary of State were assured on behalf of Morgan that the pamphlet was written prior to Blaine's nomination, and was not designed to aid him in his Presidential race.

NATIONAL-BANK AND LEGAL-TENDER NOTES

The following is a statement of the Controller of the Currency showing the amounts of National-bank and legal-tender notes outstanding at the dates of the passage of acts of June 20, 1874, Jan. 14, 1875, and May 31, 1878, together with the amounts outstanding at date, and the increase or decrease: National-bank notes—Amount outstanding June 20, 1874, $349,894,182; amount outstanding Jan. 14, 1875, $351,861,450; amount outstanding May 31, 1878, $322,555,965; amount outstanding at date (circulation of National gold banks, $450,339, not included), $320,451,867; decrease during the last month, $1,302,335; decrease since May 1, 1884, $21,994,212. Legal-tender notes—Amount outstanding June 20, 1874, $383,000,000; amount outstanding Jan. 14, 1875, $382,000,000; amount retired under act of Jan. 14, 1875, to May 31, 1878, $35,318,984; amount outstanding on and since May 31, 1878, $346,681,016; amount on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States to redeem notes of insolvent and liquidating banks, and banks retiring circulation under act of June 20, 1874, $38,017,792; decrease in deposit during the last month, $1,400,235; decrease in deposit since May 1, 1884, $3,254,432.

CAPITAL NOTES.

After the Cabinet meeting today it was learned that it is still undecided who will be appointed to the Russian mission. The report that Minister Jackson contemplates declining is ridiculed at the State Department.

All of the members of the Cabinet were present at the regular meeting today excepting Secretary Endicott, who is out of the city.

James T. Gregory of Ashland, Wis., was today appointed Indian Agent at La Pointe, Wis.

The total issue of postage-stamps, stamped envelopes, and postal-cards during April aggregated $71,008,819, as against $64,048,200 during the corresponding month in the preceding year. The number of stamps issued showed an increase of 13,000,000, while the issue of postal-cards fell off 4,000,000 and stamped envelopes 3,000,000.

The reduction in the national debt, as estimated on the old plan, will be for the month of April $3,500,000, but no one was able this afternoon to make an estimate on the new statement, which will appear tomorrow with the old form.

During the month of April, including today, Postmaster Vilas appointed 600 Postmasters at fourth-class offices. The majority of the appointments were made to fill vacancies.

Mr. C. N. Jordan will relieve A. U. Wyman of the office of Treasurer of the United States tomorrow morning. The commission of Mr. Jordan was signed by the President today and his bond of $150,000 approved by the Solicitor of the Treasury. The general count of all the moneys and securities in the different branches of the office will begin tomorrow morning. The count so far has been confined to the silver in the silver vaults.

A statement prepared at the Pension Office shows that the business of the office during the month just ended has exceeded that of any previous month.

The Commissioner of Pensions today rendered a decision, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, on the pension application of Mrs. Emma De Long, widow of the late Lieutenant-Commander De Long of the Jeannette. The Commissioner holds that the officers and men who were on the Jeannette expedition were in the service of the United States, and that the order of the Secretary of the Navy detailing De Long to special duty at New York and then to the command of the "Jeannette expedition", changed his status from an "absent on leave" to that of "active duty," and therefore entitles his widow to a pension.

THE TREASURY'S THIRD AUDITOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29.—John S. Williams, who was appointed today Third Auditor of the Treasury Department, is a resident of Lafayette, Ind., and is editor and proprietor of the *Courier*, published in that city. He is 55 years of age, and has always been a Democrat, but has never held a public office. He was a candidate for Congressman-at-Large in his State in 1880, but was defeated. In 1876 he was Elector-at-Large from Indiana on the Tilden and Hendricks ticket. His application for the Treasury Auditorship was indorsed by the Indiana delegation and by ex-Senator McDonald.

REMARKABLE SURGICAL OPERATION.

NEW YORK, April 29.—[Special.]—In July 1884, Annie Finnell, a young woman 23 years old, caught her right hand in the rollers of a clothes mangle. Her forearm was crushed and a large part of the muscular tissue and cuticle was torn from the arm at the elbow. Her arm below the elbow became useless. She could not contract her fingers. The surface heated, but the muscles were dead. Two months ago Miss Finnell went to Bellevue Hospital for treatment. The surgeons decided to try muscle-grafting. The operation had been performed abroad, but never in this country. She was put under the influence of chloroform, and a large dog was also anæsthetized. The girl's arm was laid back so as to display the deadened tissue, the ends of the muscles were cut and freshened so as to give them a raw surface, then a piece of live muscle, about 6x4 inches, was cut from the hind leg of the dog, and with the warm life-blood still flowing through it, it was clapped quickly into the girl's arm the held closely against the raw surface of the muscles. Her blood passed into it, the skin was laid back, and the arm bandaged. The dog's leg was bound up and he was removed before the girl recovered consciousness. Miss Finnell was today able to move her fingers and contract the forearm to the elbow. The physicians believe that she will soon be able to use her injured arm as well as ever.

PEACE AT PANAMA.

Aizpuru Surrenders Unconditionally and Will Retire from the City.

PANAMA, April 29.—The final meeting of the Consular corps in conjunction with Admiral Jouett, Commander McCalla, and the contending Powers took place this afternoon, when the best possible solution of the present political difficulties was arranged. Aizpuru surrenders unconditionally and, together with his followers, will retire from the city. According to the treaty agreed upon, to be signed tomorrow, the city, together with all revolutionary armament, will be delivered over to the Government troops under the command of Col. Reyes as soon as the Government troops enter the city. Col. Monytoy will then assume the civil and military Governorship of Panama. Until the reorganization of the State Government all political offenders will receive a full pardon excepting those implicated in the recent Colon incendiaries. These latter will be apprehended and tried as criminals. The Government troops are expected to disembark tomorrow (Thursday) morning at 4 o'clock, and it is believed everything will pass off peacefully.

Secretary Whitney Satisfied with Admiral Jouett's Course—Burning of the Mails—The Libeled City of Mexico.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29.—[Special.]—Secretary Whitney has returned. He is not disposed to criticise Admiral Jouett for his course at Panama. He says that the instructions of the Admiral were not to interfere in the local Government or any established order of things except so far as might be necessary to protect American citizens and American property from violence; that when Admiral Jouett saw that barricades were in process of erection in the streets, which were a certain indication of impending mob violence, he very properly took practical possession of the town and prevented an outbreak and protected the interests which he was sent there to serve, but, those barricades having been removed and order having been restored, he with equal propriety withdrew the marines to their ships. It is evident that some information has been forwarded by Admiral Jouett which the department is not prepared to make public. There is some reason to think that the dispatch conveying this information suggests that a proposition has been made to Admiral Jouett to act as arbitrator upon the conflicting questions at Panama. The Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of State had a protracted conference upon the subject of Panama affairs, the result of which will doubtless soon be made known.

The Department of State is today informed by the United States Consul at Colon, under date of April 10, that the mails from the United States and elsewhere for Bogota, Cartagena, Barranquilla, and the interior of Colombia "for the last two months or more" were destroyed by fire at Colon the 31st of March. They were stored in the national post-office awaiting an opportunity to forward them.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The steamer City of Mexico was libeled and seized in this port a few days ago on complaint of First Mate John Carthy that she had been fitted out to carry arms and wage war in behalf of the rebels against the Colombian Government. The attorney for the owner of the vessel has addressed a voluminous protest against the seizure to the Secretary of the Treasury in which he says that vessel in carrying arms to rebels at Savanille violated no international law; that it was in the regular course of trade; that in clearing from Savanilla for Rio Hacha with rebel soldiers on board as passengers the Captain did so by the advice and authority of the American Consul at the former place, and if the rebel leader had got the ship into trouble by waging war on the high seas the owners would have had recourse against the United States. He charges that the complainant is a worthless fellow, and the Federal authorities did not use proper diligence in searching for the facts.

SPORTING NEWS.

Sexton Defeats Daly—The Game Tonight Between Schaefer and Slosson.

NEW YORK, April 29.—[Special.]—The ninth and last game but one of the billiard tournament was played tonight, the contestants being William Sexton and Maurice Daly. The former won, after a contest of sixty-five innings. The match was closely contested throughout. The score stands 500 to 430. Al Smith, formerly manager for John L. Sullivan, wagered $1,000 on Daly. Sexton's best runs were 34, 28, 40, 53, and 42. Daly's were 83, 30, 27, and 48. The finish game will be played tomorrow night between Schaefer and Slosson. The betting is even.

The Catton-Maggioli Billiard Match.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 29.—[Special.]—The second part of the 3,000-point straight-rail billiard match between W. H. Catton of this city and Frank Maggioli of New Orleans was played tonight in Baldwin's rooms. The score stood at the termination last night 1,000 to 491 in favor of Catton. At the close tonight it was: Catton, 2,000; Maggioli, 700. Catton's average for two nights, 45; Maggioli's, 15.

Glove Contest Arranged Between Charles Mitchell and Mike Cleary.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 29.—An agreement has been signed for a four-round glove-contest, Marquis of Queensberry rules, between Charles Mitchell of London and Mike Cleary of New York, to take place May 22. The winner will take three-fourths of the receipts, the winner one-fourth.

Por

WORK AT SPRINGFIELD.

Two Mischievous Liquor Measures Defeated in the Senate—Important Bills Advanced.

The Railway-Consolidation Bill Ordered to Second Reading—Haines Takes a Vacation.

Passage of the Stock-Yards Bill in the House—The New Orleans Junket—Contested Elections.

THE SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 30.—[Special.]—In the Senate today the people who are bent on disturbing the present liquor laws received another emphatic reminder that the sentiment is against any change. Hermley, who was not present last week, tried to get White's $250 uniform license bill taken from the table, where it was placed. The matter was settled by tabling his own motion by a vote of 25 to 19. The vote reflected pretty accurately how the Senate stands. Those voting in the affirmative were:

Adams,	Gore,	Ray,
Ainsworth,	Hogan,	Sellar,
Berggren,	Johnson,	Snyder,
Campbell,	Leman,	Sumner,
Clough,	Mason,	Thompson,
Cochran,	Morris,	Torrance,
Crawford,	Orendorff,	Wheeler,
Curtis,	Organ,	Whiting—25.
Funk,		

Those voting in the negative were:

Bell,	Hamilton,	Rinehart,
Cantwell,	Hereley,	Roger,
Cloonan,	Higgins,	Selter,
Dalzell,	Hill,	Shumway,
Davis,	Kelly,	Southworth,
Duncan,	Merritt,	White—19.
Evans,		

It will be seen that the only Republicans who put themselves on record as against the present High-License law were Evans, White, and Roger. The Democrats who opposed any interference were Gore, Johnson, Orendorff, and Organ. Three or four others who would have taken the same position were absent.

Senator Kelly next made an effort to have his amendment to the Dramshop act advanced from second to third reading. This is the measure which the Citizens' League of Chicago opposed because it makes minors who misrepresent their ages equally liable with saloonkeepers. Two or three members who would oppose the bill on final passage had agreed to advance it to third reading. Its author, however, had miscalculated his support, and the Senate refused to advance the bill, the vote standing 20 to 20. This causes it to lose its place on the calendar. The Republicans voting to advance the bill were Morris, White, and Ruger, while Higgins was the only Democrat who voted in the negative.

A communication was received from the association owning the Merchants' Building at Chicago in reference to the Appellate Court rooms. The document set forth the proposed arrangements for new quarters, and declared that if these were consummated the agreement made by the Appellate Judges would be violated and the owners of the building subjected to loss. Relief was therefore asked from the Legislature. The matter was referred to the Appropriations Committee.

The amended House Railroad Consolidation bill was reported favorably by the Judiciary Committee and placed on the order of second reading. The same course was taken with Harper's Burglary bill.

Among the bills advanced from second to third reading were the following: The bill simplifying the levying of special assessments in Chicago and reducing the cost to property-owners; the appropriation for the Southern Hospital for the Insane at Anna, the committee reductions not being concurred in; the Telephone bill, which is a copy of the recently-enacted Indiana law, except that some of its provisions are more stringent; the bill providing for the publication of the Revised Statutes by the State Printer; Whitney's bill for taxing telegraph companies by means of a license.

The same Senator's Express bill was sent back to the Committee on Revenue. Senator Evans called up his bill making an appropriation of $200,000 for a State Soldiers' Home and moved its passage. This was opposed by Whiting, Hinchcart, and Merritt, who declared that no necessity had been shown for passing the bill. The measure was passed by a vote of 36 to 9.

THE DAY IN THE HOUSE.

There was a hard struggle in the House over Cleary's bill regulating the charges for yardage at stock-yards, over which there was a big row some time ago. The opposition had advanced the measure to third reading without amendment, hoping that when it came up on third reading it might be defeated on account of obnoxious provisions which its friends hoped to take out while it was subject to amendment on second reading. The bill first appeared six months ago, being introduced in the Senate by Mr. Neece, who is now in Congress. It passed the House in the last two Assemblies, but failed to get through the Senate. This is its fourth trip, and it is now in its original shape. The bill prohibits stock-yards corporations from charging more than a reasonable compensation for handling or delivering stock, hotel bills, feeding, weighing, carrying, or watering stock, or for yardage, under a penalty of from $300 to $500 for the first offense and $300 to $1,000 for the second. Similar penalties are imposed for unjust discrimination between shippers and buyers, and rebates, drawbacks, or other evasions are made conclusive evidence of unjust discrimination. Yardage charges are fixed at 15 cents for horses, mules, and cattle, five cents for hogs, four cents for sheep, and it is made unlawful to charge for feed more than 50 per cent in excess of usual market prices. The feature of the bill which met most opposition is the provision making it unlawful for stock-yards companies to prohibit owners from selling dead animals to any person they may choose. It is objected that this would enable shippers to sell animals which die in transit to meat men in Chicago who could sell them to customers. It was replied that a great monopoly had grown up at the Chicago Stock-Yards through the sale of dead animals to particular persons. Other provisions relate to inferior food for stock, and Sec. 9 makes it the duty of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission to investigate whether the act is violated. Since the bill was ordered to third reading it has remained in its place on the House calendar and yesterday was the first bill. The opposition threw it over until today, and a similar effort was made today under pretense of having the appropriation bills placed at the head of the calendar. When this failed Cherry tried to get up the pay-roll question again, but the friends of the Stock-Yards measure forced its consideration. The opposition was led by Haines, assisted by Crafts, Messick, and Fuller. West was the only member who advocated the bill, but when it was put upon its passage it received 83 votes to 12 against it. If the bill gets through the Senate it will do so with the present defects taken out.

Hilon A. Parker's bill to limit the salary of the Treasurer of the Town of Lake to $5,000 per year was yesterday so amended as not to apply to the present officer, and passed today without opposition.

The New Orleans junket question kept cropping out all through the session. Haines obtained leave of absence "on account of sickness," and then wanted to name a Temporary Speaker to act during his jaunt to the South. A good many members objected, holding that the House should reserve this right to itself. They seemed to forget that Haines' absence would really be a public benefit and would advance business. Baird wanted to name Mr. Boutell as the Temporary Speaker, but this was objected to by the Democrats, and Boutell said he would not serve unless it would give general satisfaction. The objections made Haines very mad, and for over an hour he refused to put a motion to adjourn. During this time scores of petitions and committee reports were unloaded on the Clerk's desk, a number of unimportant bills were introduced, and others were read the first time. Finally the objections of all members except Baird to Haines naming a Temporary Speaker were withdrawn, and Haines, after saying that if he went away he would leave Crafts to serve in his place, allowed the House to adjourn.

THE NEW ORLEANS JUNKET.

The friends of the New Orleans jamboree overdid the business yesterday and there was a reaction this morning. Many Senators were indignant that their names had been attached without authority to the paper pledging members to do no business. A paper was circulated which secured the pledges of more than a majority of the Senate to stay in Springfield and attend to business. The following Senators signed the agreement: Ainsworth, Campbell, Snyder, Curtiss, Sellar, Sumner, Wheeler, Ray, Hogan, Clough, Crawford, Thompson, Rogers, Whiting, Adams, Hamilton, Johnson, Kelly, Gore, Bergaren, Organ, Orendorff, Higgins, Southworth, Morris, Funk, Cochran, Tubbs—a total of twenty-eight, or two more than a quorum. Senators Gillham, Torrance, and others, who did not expressly pledge themselves, will probably be on hand.

In the House fifty-seven Republicans and thirty-one Democrats—a total of eighty-eight—signed the agreement not to take part in the junket. This is eleven more than a quorum. There were also ten or twelve others who did not sign, but expected to remain; so that practically 100 House members declared they were not to be counted in the junket. The members who put their names down not to go were as follows:

Republicans—Ruby, Calhoun, Lawrence, Orendorff, Boudinot, Barger, Unland, Buchanan, Whittemore, Snyder, Brown of Ogle, Collins, Brackenridge, Miller, Clay, Messick, Sparford, Sheffield, Rogers of Jackson, McCord, Baird, Bassett, Boutell, Boyden, Powell, Sundelius, Goodnow, Greenleaf, Nowers, Cooley, Campbell of Kankakee, Kinsey, Hood, Tontz, Brown of Edwards, Struckman, Scharlau, Rodgers of Warren, Yost, Fuller, Graham of Henderson, Hiatt, Hunter, MacMillan, Morgan, Bogardus, Thomas, Stassen, Fowler, Goodspeed, Hamilton, Long, Lorsdon, Oldenburg, Hilon A. Parker, Allen of Vermilion. Total, 57.

Democrats—Baker, Sharp of Bond, Dill, James, Weir, Campbell of Hamilton, Deickmann, McEvers, McNally, Hoffman, Bez, Cleary, Cherry, McHale, Davis, Henry, Linegar, Downs, Graham, Mileham, Morgan of Will, Paddleford, Moore of Brown, West, Keyes, Webber, Gray, Sharp of Wabash, Moore of Clinton, Choisser, Bickelhaupt. Total, 31.

It was claimed by the junketers that some who signed would join the excursion outside the city, and that others would stay away attending to private business. Those who signed understood that every member should be in attendance to make the necessary quorum. If this be done both branches of the Legislature will get through a month's work before the junketers get back.

THE ELECTION CONTESTS.

The count of votes in the Thirteenth District was completed today by the Sub-Committee on Elections. Mulhearn's gains heretofore were not materially reduced, and his majority as found by the committee is about 300, as against sixty-five on the original returns. This gain was entirely due to the improper use of pasters by Klupp's plumpers, who did not erase the other names. Under the rules adopted by the committee before the count in any of the districts was begun these votes were thrown out. Had they not been Klupp would probably have been elected. This completes the count of votes in the Chicago districts, and the result is that the contests have not made any change. The cost was $1,086.

In the Willoughby-Marshall contest the latter gained 7½ votes in the three precincts counted in Fulton County. This reduced Willoughby's majority as shown on the recount heretofore made to one vote. The contest is so close that the result is awaited with interest.

NOTES.

In the joint convention today forty-five Senators and 135 Representatives answered the roll-call, making a total of 180. No votes were cast for United States Senator, and there are not likely to be any this week.

Maj. Salter is here seeking to be retained as Warden of the Southern Illinois Penitentiary at Chester. It is reported that Capt. Mitchell of Charleston, Coles County, has been selected as Maj. Salter's successor.

A license of incorporation was issued by the Secretary of State to the Chicago Electric Light Renting Company; capital, $100,000; incorporators, James W. Chisholm, John H. Hapgood, and Isaac E. Adams. The company proposes to rent incandescent and arc lamps.

THE RAILROADS.

Important Changes in the Management of the Pullman Palace Car Company.

Several important changes in the management of the Pullman Palace Car Company will take place today. Mr. George F. Brown, heretofore General Superintendent, has been appointed General Manager of this company, with office at Chicago. He will have supervision of the operating department, and will also perform such other duties as may be assigned him by the President. With a view to facilitating the business of the operating department there have been created the positions of Eastern General Superintendent, and Western General Superintendent. The territory of the former will embrace the Eastern, Erie, Central, and Southern Divisions. The territory of the latter will embrace the Chicago, St. Louis, and Pacific Divisions. The General Superintendents will have the supervision and direction of the business of the operating department within their respective jurisdictions. Mr. E. H. Goodman, heretofore Superintendent of the Central Division, has been appointed Eastern General Superintendent, with office in the Mills Building, New York.

Mr. T. H. Wicker, heretofore Superintendent of the St. Louis Division, has been appointed Western General Superintendent, with office in the Pullman Building, Chicago. The present organization, in respect to divisions and districts, will remain unchanged.

Mr. Robert Barry, for many years connected with the General Superintendent's office in this city, assumes today the position of Superintendent of the Central Division, with headquarters at Philadelphia.

Mr. Vaillant's New Position with the Erie.

It appears from the official order just issued by President King of the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railway that the new position of Mr. George H. Vaillant, late General Freight Agent of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, is of much greater importance than at first supposed. Mr. King's order is as follows:

"On and after May 4 the freight transportation interests of the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railway Company, west of Buffalo and Salamanca, including the east-bound through freight traffic, will be represented by a Freight Traffic Manager, with headquarters at Chicago, who will have charge of the relations of this company through its fast-freight lines and otherwise with all its connections west of the trunk lines. The Freight Traffic Manager at New York will have similar charge of all business east of Buffalo and Salamanca, including the west-bound through freight traffic. Under this order Mr. G. H. Vaillant is appointed Freight-Traffic Manager at Chicago, Mr. R. C. Vilas continuing as Freight-Traffic Manager at New York. These officials will report to and receive their instructions from the Vice-President in charge of traffic."

This arrangement is sure to prove a beneficial one to the Erie interests, as it has long needed an able official to take charge of its interests in the West. A man better qualified for the new position than Mr. Vaillant could not have been selected.

The Chicago & Atlantic Refuses to Sign the East-Bound Passenger Agreement.

All hopes entertained that east-bound passenger rates from this city would be restored today and the proposed agreement for the future maintenance of rates be put in effect have again been dashed to pieces owing to the stubbornness of the Chicago & Atlantic. As stated yesterday, the representative of the latter road would not vote in favor of the proposition to charge a uniform rate of $17, first-class, from Chicago to New York, and he would not vote that all tickets in the hands of outsiders be redeemed before he had consulted his General Manager, but promised to give a definit answer yesterday whether his company would accept the agreement or not. Chairman T. C. Moore was informed yesterday that General-Manager Broughton of the Chicago & Atlantic was not prepared to act on the new proposition at present, and Mr. Sam Snow, the General Passenger Agent, had gone East, and could not attend any more meetings for the present. Consequently Eastbound passenger affairs will continue to remain in the same unsatisfactory condition.

Meeting of Trunk Line Presidents.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The trunk line Presidents passed a resolution consenting to Western arrangements about the Central Traffic Association making more pools. As the meeting adjourned without passing a resolution as to settlements, it is presumed that after May 1 there will be no settlements on trunk lines or Chicago lines. A prominent railroad man said that under cover of the trunk lines' approval of the Central Traffic Association further attempts will be made to establish local pools at St. Louis, Indianapolis, Peoria, and other points in the West. He thought that the neglect to order settlements practically dissolved the trunk line pool. It was not probable, however, that a war would ensue, as rates were already too low.

The Managers' Meeting of the Western Roads Postponed Until Monday—The Tripartite Complications.

The meeting of the managers of the Western and Northwestern Railroads, which had been announced to take place at Commissioner Carman's office Saturday morning for the purpose of considering the existing complications with a view of bringing the disastrous freight wars to an end, has been postponed until next Monday morning at 11 o'clock, as Vice-President Hughitt of the Northwestern will not be able to attend before that time. It is believed that the real cause of the postponement is that the thirty days' grace given the Northwestern in which it may report its Nebraska business to the tripartite pool expires about that time, and the Northwestern is probably anxious to find out before taking steps for the settlement of the present wars what action the tripartite roads mean to take against it for refusing to comply with the decision of the arbitrators. It is understood that the General Managers of the Rock Island, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and the Union Pacific will meet today or tomorrow to consider what action should be taken against the Northwestern for refusing to report its Sioux City & Pacific business to the pool. The indications are that the Northwestern will be declared to have forfeited its membership in the Western Trunk Line Association (tripartite combination). Vice-President and General Manager Callaway of the Union Pacific arrived here last evening. He is non-committal as to the course his company means to pursue in the tripartite matter, but says his company means to carry out the provisions of the agreement.

No changes in the freight rates to Omaha and Council Bluffs and other points have taken place, and probably no new reductions will be made until the result of Monday's meeting is known. There are but few railroad officials who entertain any hopes that the projected meeting will result in a settlement of the troubles.

A General Collapse of East-Bound Freight Rates.

The prediction heretofore made in THE TRIBUNE that if the General Managers of the roads running east from Chicago and other Western points would not make an agreement by which the cutting of east-bound freight rates could be prevented after May 1, when the old pooling agreement goes out of existence, the rates would collapse completely, has been verified. Yesterday being the last day under the old agreement, and no action having yet been taken by the the managers' meeting in New York, the representatives of the various roads and fast-freight lines went on 'Change and openly quoted a 15-cent rate on grain and a 20-cent rate on provisions, which is a cut of five cents. The fact that the Straits of Mackinac opened Thursday, more than two weeks earlier than anticipated by the railroads, had no doubt some effect in bringing about the reduction yesterday. There are poor prospects that the railroads will get paying rates this summer. The prospective failure of the winter wheat crop and the European war rumors have the effect of holding shipments back, producers and shippers being of the opinion that they will get much better prices hereafter. The little business that is to go forward will be mostly grabbed up by the lake lines. Consequently the railroads can get little or no business at present unless they make exceedingly low rates, and as some of the roads are in the hands of receivers and must earn enough to pay current expenses they will take business at the best terms they can get. It is stated that the Nickel-Plate was the first line to inaugurate the cut yesterday. As it is not believed that freight agents here started the cut yesterday without first receiving permission to do so from their superior officers, it is taken as an indication that the managers' meeting in New York yesterday failed to agree upon a scheme for settling the existing complications.

Virtual Settlement of Reading's Financial Difficulties.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 30.—The committee composed principally of junior Reading Railroad security-holders and the committee of Reading general-mortgage bondholders held a joint meeting today. Both sides made concessions and the result was a virtual settlement of all differences. It is understood that one of the features of the new arrangement is the payment of the overdue January coupons of the general-mortgage bonds amounting to $765,580 and a guarantee that in future the general-mortgage bondholders are to be protected. It is probable that this action will result in withdrawal of the suit for foreclosure.

Items.

The Oregon Navigation conference at Boston will be continued Tuesday.

An anniversary banquet was held at Centralia yesterday by the conductors of Division No. 112 of the Order of Railway Conductors.

At the annual election of the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railway Company the former officers with J. H. Converse of Boston as President were reelected.

Official notice is given of the appointment of Mr. W. R. Woodard as General Superintendent of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway in place of Mr. T. L. Dunn, resigned.

C. W. Towsley, agent for several years of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad at Platteville, Wis., has resigned, and is to be succeeded by E. B. Smith, an old employé of the company.

At a special meeting of the directors of the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Railroad Company at Ogdensburg yesterday J. W. Hobart of St. Albans, Vt., was elected President and Henry L. Willis director, both in place of the late Lansing Willis.

Mr. D. McNicoll has been appointed General Passenger Agent of the Eastern and Ontario Divisions of the Canadian Pacific Railway, with headquarters at Montreal. Mr. McNicoll has heretofore had charge of the passenger department of the Ontario Division only.

The gross earnings of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the third week in April were: Illinois and Southern Divisions, $200,028; Iowa Division, $31,544: whole line, $231,570. The gross earnings for the corresponding week last year were: Illinois and Southern Divisions, $191,108; Iowa Division, $38,171; whole line, $230,279. Increase, $1,291.

Considerable interest is manifested in the new Chicago, Freeport & St. Paul Road. Along the Freeport line from Freeport to St. Paul active measures are being taken to rush the work. Chief-Engineer E. Baldwin and a corps of engineers are at Freeport doing map and profile work, and say that in a few weeks grading will be commenced from there to the Wisconsin River. It is intimated that some big corporation is behind the institution. President Wright refuses to give any information.

The delivery by the Great Western Dispatch, Erie & Pacific Dispatch, and South Shore Line, for shipments of oob or ear corn, destined to Philadelphia, without the designation of any particular depot or yard, will be at Broad and Callowhill streets. Shipments of oob or ear corn must not be way-billed simply as "corn," but way-bills must read "oob corn" or "ear corn"; otherwise cars will be sent to Port Richmond Elevator, and be subjected to an additional charge for reforwarding if wanted at Broad and Callowhill streets.

A meeting of the Chicago committee of the Ohio River pool was held yesterday at the office of Commissioner Richardson, and the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Commissioner be requested to confer with the General Freight Agents of the Chicago & Atlantic, Lake Shore, New York, Chicago & St. Louis, and Baltimore & Ohio Railroads, with a view to having them pledge themselves to maintain from Chicago to Ohio River pool points the rates as authorized from time to time by the pooled lines, and report the result of his negotiations at a meeting to be called within the next ten days."

THE LAKE STATE.

LANSING, Mich., April 30.—[Special.]—The Senate bill regulating freight rates passed the Committee of the Whole. The bill authorizing the Governor to appoint a commission of four members to revise the General Banking law was lost. The Committee of the Whole partially considered the bill extending the time for the completion of the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad. The discussion will be resumed tomorrow. Both Houses will meet in joint convention tomorrow afternoon to listen to a communication from the Governor on the question of pardons. The message will recommend the passage of a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution whereby the grantmg of pardons will be vested in a board, to be appointed by the Governor.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., April 30.—[Special.]—The mother and executors of Angus D. McArthur, killed in December, 1883, in a runaway accident, have recovered $3,500 against the town on the plea that the runaway was caused by a pile of lumber in the street frightening the horses.

OBITUARY.

W. C. Applegate.

W. C. Applegate, ticket agent of the Milwaukee & St. Paul, in charge of the city ticket office here, died about midnight Wednesday at St. Clair, Mich., of congestion of the liver. Mr. Applegate had been ailing for about six weeks, but it was not thought to be serious. About a week ago he went to St. Clair, where he expected to find relief, but he grew rapidly worse until death ensued. He leaves a wife, but no children. He entered the service of the Milwaukee & St. Paul in 1878, and about two years ago took charge of the city ticket office. Previous to his going with the Milwaukee & St. Paul he was ticket agent for the Louisville Short Line. The deceased was born in New Albany, Ind., and his mother still resides there. He was 32 years of age. By his genial manners and gentlemanly bearing he made hosts of friends. He enjoyed the reputation of being the most competent ticket-seller in the country. His remains will arrive here by the Michigan Central this morning, and will be transferred to the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, to be taken to New Albany for interment.

Mrs. Ellen M. Cowles.

Mrs. Ellen M. Cowles, wife of Mr. T. Z. Cowles, the well-known editor of the *Mirror of American Sports*, died yesterday morning at her residence, No. 126 Warren avenue. Mrs. Cowles had been ill for eight weeks, but the fatal termination of the sickness was quite unexpected. She was an accomplished woman, and the calamity which has befallen her husband, to whom she was devotedly attached, will arouse the sincerest sympathy of a wide circle of friends. Mrs. Cowles was 38 years of age. The funeral will take place Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The interment will be at Graceland Cemetery.

TRAGIC ACCIDENT.

ERIE, Pa., April 30.—[Special.]—Charles Groger of Washington Township almost beheaded his young brother this morning. The young man was chopping wood, and had the ax swung over his back ready for a blow, when his attention was diverted. The little fellow toddled up to the block while Charles was thus engaged, and the latter, resuming his chopping without looking, brought the ax down upon the child's neck, almost severing the head at one blow. A lad was dispatched on horseback for medical aid, and was thrown over an embankment and terribly injured, the horse being killed.

MILTON WESTON'S CASE.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 30.—John S. Robb this afternoon made an application for release on bail of Milton Weston, a capitalist of Chicago, convicted of murder in the second degree in Allegheny County. This application was made because of a writ of error which has been taken out to bring the case before the Supreme Court. The court allowed the motion, and fixed bail at $15,000.

[Weston, it will be remembered, was convicted of complicity in the Murraysville (Pa.) gas-well riots of eighteen months ago, in which several lives were lost, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment.]

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city and suburbs, we have established Branch Offices, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.

SOUTH DIVISION.

2200 ARCHER-AV., corner Twenty-second-st.—F. A. Lenaman, Druggist.

2100 WENTWORTH-AV., southwest corner Thirty-first-st.—Chas. H. Beam, Druggist.

3501 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—F. Le B. Monroe, Druggist.

1201 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., S. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.

3097 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson Jacobus, Druggist.

3501 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-ninth-st.—Hubbard & Gore, Druggists.

356 STATE-ST.—Hugo Wm. Martin, Druggist.

1 WABASH-AV.—Thomas Lawrence, Newsdealer.

4341 SOUTH HALSTED, corner Gordon-st.—Ritter & Ackerman, Druggists.

WEST DIVISION.

196 WEST MADISON-ST., southwest corner Halsted—Ebert's Pharmacy.

276 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Morgan—Dell & Co., Druggists.

339 SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST., corner Polk-st.—Dell & Co., Druggists.

482 WEST LAKE-ST., cor. Sheldon } I. Shreiber & Co.,
491 WEST MADISON, cor. Sheldon } Druggists.

572 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—Max Behrns, Druggist.

641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.

826 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Hoyne-av.—Chas. True, Druggist.

1002 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.

522 SOUTH CLARK-ST. } F. A. Drushi, Druggist.
422 WEST TWELFTH-ST. }

154 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James E. Bolton, Druggist.

561 OGDEN-AV.—Th. Sonnescheen, Druggist.

734 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner of Lincoln—Wm. Kuehnl, Druggist.

182 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.

628 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. T. Sill, Druggist.

633 MILWAUKEE-AV. } Henry Schroeder, Druggist.
633 MILWAUKEE-AV. }

709 MILWAUKEE-AV.—Herman Ehlich (successor to C. H. Plautz), German Pharmacy.

825 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., corner Laflin—C. L. Clancy, Druggist.

744 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., corner Robey—Charles E. Bolton, Druggist.

372 WEST INDIANA-ST., near Noble—John Ritter, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

31 NORTH STATE-ST.—Palmer's Fruit Store.

126 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.

445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—A. S. Cowan, Druggist.

675 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.

974 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Webster-av.—Frank Schrage, Druggist.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD.

CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.

EVANSTON.

GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.

LAKE VIEW.

EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post Office and Druggist.

HAVENSWOOD.

W. H. BRYAN, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.

UNION STOCK-YARDS.

4341 SOUTH HALSTED, corner Gordon-st.—Ritter & Ackerman, Druggists.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF all kinds of carriages, phaetons, buggies, road-wagons, carts, trucks, grocery and express wagons, harness of all descriptions; money advanced; will sell on monthly payments; 20 horses fit for all use; horses let by day or week; come and see the largest assortment in Chicago, and the cheapest. H. C. WALKER, 340 State-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE STOCK OF NEW and second-hand carriages and buggies at great bargains at HILL & KILLAM'S, 356 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND ROCKAWAY of our own make, but little used. Inquire of HENRY WILLETS & BRO., 80 Twelfth-st.

WANTED—HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARness in exchange for stock in well-known dividend-paying corporation; value must not exceed $400. Address Z 9, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT J. S. COOPER'S STABLES, 174 and 175 Michigan-av., horses to board by the day or week; horses by the week, $5; day-boarders, 35c per day; stables recently remodeled; splendid accommodations on first floor for 60 head horses; have always on hand a number of stalls for horses of all grades; stables about four blocks east of Board of Trade.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL CALL ON MME. MAREE, THE GREAT noted clairvoyant and astrologist, the most powerful mystic sight in clairvoyance of the nineteenth century, the greatest self-sustaining test medium in America; has been publicly tested, and challenges the world; consult her on dead and living friends or enemies; on business matters, marriages, and loses of every description; reveals mysteries, designates hidden coin or minerals; locates lingering diseases, and gives the charm of the ancient talisman for luck, breaking evil influences, causing speedy marriages, and those who forsake you to return; has the Hindoo secret of magic power for curing plagues and sickness; especial attention to ladies. All in trouble call. MME. MAREE asks no questions, uses no cards of any description in her profession. 353 West Madison-st., second house above May-st., first flight, front parlors. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Consultations sent by mail.

ATTENTION—CONSULTATION ON BUSIness, lawsuits, absent friends, love, marriage, and death. Ladies specially invited. Letters answered by return mail. MRS. FRANKS, 194 West Madison-st.

LULU ST. JOHNS, CLAIRVOYANT AND magnetic physician from the East. 157 West Madison-st., Room 3. Call.

THE GREAT BOSTON CLAIRVOYANT AND card reader has arrived; all those in trouble come to 405 State-st.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

ALL CASH PAID FOR LADIES' AND gents' cast-off clothing. Ladies attended by Mrs. Geidge. Address J. GELDER, 501 State-st.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHly competent druggist; registered; speaks German. Address O 83, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERT stenographer and type-writer; good penman. Address O 90, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

SITUATION WANTED—TO REPRESENT A first-class glove and mitten manufactory on commission in Nebraska. Address F, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO REPRESENT A first-class hat and cap or gents' furnishing goods house in Nebraska. Can give every assurance of satisfaction; would work on commission for a while. Address R, Tribune office.

TRADES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A MAN AND wife; the man is a first-class gardener in all its branches, also understands the handling hot and cold graperies; wife is a first-class cook; have no children. Have the best of references. Address P 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGINEER of 7 years' experience; hard worker; millwright and setting up machinery. First-class references. P 64, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ornamental gardener, florist, fruit, and vegetable grower. Good references. P 95, Tribune office.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTAble young man as a first-class coachman; 10 years' experience. Reference. Address N 50, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — AS COACHMAN; completely understands his business and is obliging around the house. P 78, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY a married man. Can furnish five years' first-class reference. Sober and honest. P 77, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman in private family. Can give best city references. Address O 84, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MAN AND wife; man first-class coachman, wife first-class cook, washer, and ironer. Good city reference. Address P 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DANE AS coachman; good driver. Best of city references. Address P 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY sober, competent man; thorough reinsman and groom. Al city reference. P 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, Swedish, acquainted in the city, sober and reliable; good reference from last employer. Address B X 12, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHly experienced Englishman as butler in a private family. Has an excellent character. Is willing and obliging. Address W. HILL, 431 North State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED man as porter or janitor. Can give good reference. P 29, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE of an insane person or an epileptic, or as attendant on an invalid gentleman by a capable man of London and New York experience, aged 38, single. Most excellent reference. Address B, 430 Wabash-av.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WISCONSIN girl to go second work in an American family. Best of references. Inquire at 2008 State-st., upstairs.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL housework; would prefer Englewood. Apply at present place, 255 Warren-av. Have best of reference will be given. M. SCHNABEL.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS girls. At 3730 Cottage Grove-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LAdy shorthand and typewriter; experienced in general office-work. Address Z 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK. MUST BE honest and reliable in all respects and speak German; Catholic preferred. GREENWOOD, Pecatonica, Ill.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH GOOD references to take charge of small set of books; one with some knowledge of the coal business preferred. Address P 88, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO HANDLE OUR Atlas and other standard subscription works; full line of terms and bibles; installment plan; highest commissions. PEOPLE'S PUBLISHING CO., 15 Washington-st.

BOYS.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY, GIVE AGE, experience, and reference. P 10, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOY ABOUT 15 YEARS OLD, living at home, capable of doing office work, good penman. Must come well recommended. Wages small at beginning. Reply in own handwriting, with recommendations. O 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUTH — ONE THAT CAN come well recommended. PARKER, 245 South Clark-st.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &c.

WANTED—A COACHMAN; MUST BE A good driver and willing to do necessary work about the house. Address, with references, P 65, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—$50 WEEKLY CAN EASILY BE made by any gentleman of energy and good conversational powers by soliciting insurance for the Fidelity Mutual Life. Call between 1 and 3 at 315 La Salle-st., Room 703.

WANTED — A FIRST CLASS STEWARD; also a first-class second cook to go to a summer-resort hotel in Iowa to open May 4. P 11, Tribune.

WANTED—MEN—ANY MAN OR WOMAN making less than $40 per week should investigate our easy money-making business. We offer energetic men an unusually fine business opportunity. Our 8-sheet outfits free to those who mean business. MERRILL & CO., Room 2, 87 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family of adults; must be a good cook and laundress. Best of reference required. Call Thursday and Friday afternoon between 2 o'clock and 5 at No. 137 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—GOOD NORWEGIAN OR SWEDish girl able to cook. 3335 Vernon-av.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT girl for general housework; good wages and a pleasant home for a suitable person. Second house west of Douglas Park, on Ogden-av. WALLACE, O 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework for man and wife; nice home. 1751 Sherman-place, near Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 973 West Polk-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR HOUSEwork. 19 Park Row.

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST IN housework. Call at 334 East Indiana-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; wages good. 2205 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A DOMESTIC, IN FAMILY OF of three; must be able to wash, iron, and cook; neat appearance; wages $3.50; German preferred. 62 Thirty-seventh-st.

LAUNDRESSES.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS for three days in the week at 2233 Forty-seventh-st.; wages $1.50 per day and car fare; steady work all through the year; take Cottage Grove cars to Thirty-ninth-st. and dummy from there.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESLADY in millinery. 351 West Madison-st.

WANTED—LADIES AND MISSES TO CROchet and make fine laces at home; pleasant and profitable; work sent out of the city. WESTERN LACE MFG. CO., 218 State-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR SOME GOOD FURNIture; want to go to housekeeping. Address P 92, Tribune office.

GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE, CARPETS, stoves, and crockery on easy payments to responsible parties at cash prices. Houses and flats furnished complete. Open evenings. THE NEWBERRY FURNITURE CO., 284, 286, and 288 Wabash-av.

TO THE PUBLIC—ARE YOU GOING TO housekeeping? If so, read the following announcement; it will pay you:
Furniture 25 per cent below the market. Carpets 25 per cent below the lowest.
Stoves 25 per cent lower than the lowest.
Household goods cheaper than cheapest.
Folding beds, 30 styles, cheaper than ever.
1,000 yards carpet remnants at half price.
Houses furnished throughout on time.
Cash or easy payments to suit.
N. B.—Headquarters for all the best folding beds.
EMPIRE PARLO

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—2-STORY 9-ROOM HOUSE ON Calumet-av., near Forty-third-st.; $30; will be in good order. J. T. YOUNG, 185 La Salle-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—EVANSTON—VERY DESIRABLE furnished houses of 10 to 15 rooms for one year, and all grades of unfurnished; also 20 May 1. C. J. GILBERT, Evanston.

TO RENT—$25—TWO FLOORS IN FINE stone-front residence near boulevards; furnace and range. Inquire on premises, No 2 Langley-ter-race (Forty-second-st., near Langley-av.). Refer-ences required.

TO RENT—AT CHICAGO LAWN—NEW 6-room cottage; $13; fare 6 cents. 81 Clark-st., Room 15.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—HOUSES AT Wingelka, with large lots, $20 and $25. J. T. DALE, 18 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—EVANSTON—CORNER CLARK-st. and Jackson-av., double house, with large lots; fine view of lake. H. A. GOODRICH, 99 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—AT SOUTH EVANSTON—AN 8-room frame house near the depot; good yard-room; rent $20 per month. D. M. ERSKINE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—AT KENWOOD—ON LAKE shore—A good-sized brick house, 8 sleeping-rooms; good brick barn and large grounds. D. O. STRONG, Room 7, 159 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED NEW 10-ROOM house, nice shady grounds, convenient to Irving Park Station. 140 Pine, Tribune office.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL NEW COTTAGES, large, shady grounds; pure artesian well water, containing eight solutions iron and soda, absolutely free of impurities, a sure specific for dyspepsia, rheuma-tism and malaria; 7 miles out; numerous trains. R. F. RACE, Room 15, 158 Washington-st., or Irving Park Depot.

TO RENT—A DELIGHTFUL SUBURBAN residence, completely furnished; fine, large grounds, great abundance of fruits and berries, sta-ble, pasture, pure water; very convenient of access. 140 Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSE AND THREE ACRES AT Kenwood, corner Forty-seventh-st. and Vin-cennes-av., for one or two years. MATSON HILL, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—
Wabash-av. and Eighteenth-st., a few very choice flats, in fine order, every convenience, low to good tenants.
Wabash-av. and Eighteenth-st., a very desirable flat of six rooms on corner, in splendid first floor order; adapted in every way for physician and dent-ist; $25.
181 and 187 State-st., desirable flats, 4 rooms, $18.
Wabash-av. and Eighteenth-st., a very desirable first floor suite of six rooms on corner; in splendid order; adapted in every way for physician and dent-ist; $25.
Wabash-av., first floor, 7 rooms; $25.
312 State-st., first floor, 7 rooms; $25.
SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ONLY TWO FLATS LEFT OUT of eight; $17½ a month, 6 rooms, besides bath-room, large closets, hot and cold water, best of plumbing and sewerage, safes taken care of; loca-tion about 1,000 feet south of the intersection of Drex-el-boulevard and Oakwood-boulevards, near cable-cars and but two blocks from Thirty-ninth-st. Station on Illinois Central R. R. Plans and full information at our of-fice. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—THREE-ROOM FLATS ON State-st., near Thirty-fifth; rent $10 to $15. D. HARRY HAMMER, 174 Clark-st.

TO RENT—FLATS—
31 Wabash-av., splendidly lighted 6-room flats, $15 to $5 per month.
189-191 State-st., 4, 5, and 6 room flats, very cheap.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 10 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ELINOR FLATS, NEW, MICH-igan-av., Thirty-ninth-st.; every convenience, latest and best improvements; Board of Trade trains, and horse cars; owner at building all day; ex-amine.

TO RENT—A FEW DESIRABLE FLATS AT reasonable prices in Seaverns Buildings, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st. Apply at 2214 Wabash-av. or Room 14, 185 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—THE FLAT 386 STATE-ST. J. V. CLARKE, Hibernian Bank.

TO RENT—PARTY WHO HAS LEASE OF flat in new green stone buildings corner College-place and Rhode-st., has changed plans and will sublease at discount; is very desirable in every re-spect. H. C. HARVEY, 95 Clark-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—FLATS AT 2136 AND 2130 Cottage Grove-av.; $12 and $15. F. C. GIBBS, 153 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—TO RESPECTABLE PARTIES—Neatly-furnished flat of 6 rooms on Michigan-av., between Fifteenth and Sixteenth-sts., or would rent single rooms. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE FLAT OF EIGHT rooms, southwest corner of Wabash-av. and Har-rison-st. Apply at No. 17 New Board of Trade Build-ing.

TO RENT—2238 INDIANA-AV.—CHOICE 6-room flat in new brick building; newly papered; rent $18. CHANDLER & CO., 72 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NO. 20 QUINCY-ST., 2 FLATS, 8 rooms, in perfect order, $160. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE BRICK FLAT, 2409 Prairie-av.; just papered and in complete order. Apply to H. A. SUMNER, 2407 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—CHEAP—ELEGANT 6 OR 7 ROOM all outside light flat; 129 Thirty-fifth-st; go see; will rent in whole or part; clean; nicely papered.

TO RENT—TWO FLATS—CONTAINING 16 rooms; in good order. 314 State-st.

TO RENT—IN THE BOR DU LAC, 1320 IN-diana-av., second flat, 6 rooms, bath, electric bell, rear porch, Brussels carpet on stairs and hall; one mile from Palmer House; fine lake view; only $37.50. D. W. STORRS, 187 Dearborn-st., Room 24.

TO RENT—2228 DEARBORN-ST.—5 AND 7 room flats, with bath; $25-$30. H. A. GOOD-RICH, 99 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—19 THIRD-AV., 5-ROOM FLAT, $25 per month. BENJ. BISSINGER, 79 Dearborn-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—893 WEST MADISON-ST., THIRD floor, 6 rooms, $20.
Warren-av. and Wood-st., third flat, 5 rooms, bath, hot and cold water, fine order, $25.
Lawrence-av. and Hermitage-av., second flat, 8 rooms, finely papered and first-class order, bath, etc., $30.
285 and 289 West Randolph-st., very nice three and four room flats, $13 and $15.
73 Aberdeen-st., first floor; $20.
SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—BY SAM'L POLKEY, 112 RAN-dolph-st.:
854 Wells-st., flat, 6 rooms.....$25
30 North Hoyne, first flat, 6 rooms.....20
30 North Swanson, flat, 5 rooms.....20
74 North Lake, second floor.....20
74 North Lake, basement and first floor.....30
74 North Lake-st., rear brick.....30
74 North Oakley-av., first floor.....16

TO RENT—FLAT OF SIX ROOMS, 229 WEST Madison-st., suitable for housekeeping, modern improvements, good order.
Some front flats; some rear 3-room flats (in Thompson's Block).
All will be put in good order.
WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—$17½ FULTON-ST., 6 ROOMS, 825 West Lake-st., 5 rooms, $25. F. E. LOTKE, 85 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT—BY D. S. PLACE, 147 LA SALLE-st.:
In basement.
Van Buren-st., near Loomis, two of the finest 7-room flats on the city, latest improvements, pay ment, and residential glass.
Monroe-st., Washington-st., 10-room stone-front house, all modern.

TO RENT—640 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., first and second floors, 5 rooms each; gas-fixt-ures, bath, etc.; fine order; we are at liberty to make some concessions to party renting one and bringing in good tenant for the other. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—MODERN BRICK FLATS, 3, 4, and 6 rooms, 745 and 747 West Indiana-st., $9, $10, $15; 5-room front flats, $26 and $30 West Madison-st., only $22; cast-iheds, rear porches, and carpeted halls. D. W. STORRS, 187 Dearborn-st., Room 24.

TO RENT—THE FLATS 782 AND 784 HAL-sted-st. J. V. CLARKE, Hibernian Bank.

TO RENT—16 SOUTH MAY-ST.—UPPER flat, 6 rooms, all lighted; $22. A. T. GALT, 139 South Clark-st., Room 722.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—SIX-ROOM FLAT in Thompson's Block, corner Peoria and Madison-sts., south end next front, suitable for housekeeping; modern improvements; some other flats of three and four rooms. WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FIRST AND SECOND FLATS IN new brown stone-front house 1342 West Jackson-st., 6 rooms, bath-room, closets, etc.; con-venient arrangement rent $18 and $22.

TO RENT—NICE 7-ROOM FLAT, SECOND floor, with bath-room, hot and cold water; all conveniences; south front; No. 149 West Monroe-st., second floor. Price, $20. M. J. EICH, 103 Fifth-av., Room 1, or 1035 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—685 MADISON-ST.—ELEGANT corner flat, 7 rooms, east and south front; no more desirable flat on West Side; neighborhood first-class. For possession call in store 679 Madison-st.
TO RENT—ELEGANT FLAT, 8 ROOMS, 507 Lincoln-av., east of Ashland-av. TABOR P. RANDALL, 94 Dearborn-st., Room 14.

TO RENT—4 ELEGANT FLATS, 1019 WEST Madison-st. Inquire at 620 Carroll-av.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR, FIVE ROOMS and basement, 326 West Harrison-st. Apply at 328.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ONE 10 AND ONE 7 ROOM flat at 345 Mem-st.; two 8-room flats at 488 North Clybourn-av.; two 7-room flats at 230 North Clark-st. TWO 6-room flats at 230 North Clark-st. H. HOLT and W. ASHINGTON-ST.

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM FLATS, 184 AND 176 North Clark-st.; separate entrance. A. T. GALT, Room 722.

TO RENT—NICE FLATS AT 163, 165, 409, 411, 413, 415 North Clark-st., with bath and hot water. 163 North Clark-st., Room 722.

TO RENT—676 LARRABEE-ST., SECOND floor, 6 rooms, with bath; $24. Illinois-st., first floor, 3 rooms; $9. Walton place, base-ment, 3 rooms. H. A. GOODRICH, 99 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—TWO FLATS IN NEWPORT Apartment Building, corner of Ontario and Pine-sts. Also two elegant flats in the Albany Apartment Building, corner of Indiana and North Clark-sts. These flats are furnished with all modern improve-ments, including passenger and freight elevators, steam heat, running hot water, janitor service, hard-wood mantels and sideboards, and are elegantly dec-orated throughout. Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., 40 Dearborn-st., Rooms 2 to 8.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT, COMPLETE for housekeeping, south of Lincoln Park; every-thing first-class. Inquire at 262 Division-st.

TO RENT—TWO BEAUTIFUL 7-ROOM flats, having all conveniences; attic, furnace, and janitor; no reasonable offer refused. Call and see them today. 451 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—ONE CHOICE APARTMENT IN the "Belleville," 606 Division-st., near lake shore, janitor service; hardwood, stained glass, steam heat, etc.
451 and 453 La Salle-av., just north of Division-st., very fine 7-room flats; janitor, furnace, tiled halls, etc.; examine them; low rental to desirable tenants.
SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—A FEW OF those choice 7 and 9 room apartments in Hotel St. Benedict, corner Chicago-av. and Case-st.; steam heat, janitor, etc. Plans can be seen at my office. T. J. KINSELLA, 104 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE FLATS, 6 AND 7 ROOMS, 150 La Salle-av., 196 and 198 Erie-st., 245 and 243 Dearborn-st. D. J. GALLERY, Room 6, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—THE WESTERLY APARTMENT of 7 rooms on second floor No. 17 Wisconsin-st., corner of Lincoln-av.; all the rooms have outside windows and are in excellent repair.
The third-floor 7-room apartment No. 19 Lincoln-av., a well-arranged and desirable flat.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—SECOND FLAT, 5 ROOMS AND bath, 33 Rush-st., corner Illinois.

TO RENT—IN NEW BUILDING, A FLAT of five rooms, with all modern improvements, at 2358 Fullerton-av.; cars pass the door.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED APART-ment of nine rooms. Call at 196 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE SIX-ROOM flat, besides bath-room; good plumbing and sew-age; ashes taken care of; near Thirty-ninth-st. sta-tion Illinois Central Railroad; will be papered to suit tenant. We believe this is the best flat in the neigh-borhood at $22.50 a month. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—48 WISCONSIN-ST., 1 BLOCK from Lincoln Park—The lower apartments, 9 rooms, bathroom, laundry, and attic-room of this new marble-front residence building; to be let with the house. Apply 46 Wisconsin-st., up-stairs, or Rooms 19 and 20 Staats-Zeitung Building, corner Washing-ton-st. and Fifth-av.

TO RENT—835 NORTH CLARK-ST., DIRECT-ly fronting Lincoln Park, apartments of seven rooms each, gas-fixtures, with all modern lighting at-tachments complete; bathrooms heated by steam; wood mantels and sideboards, wire screens, ranges, refrigerators, and steam decorations; tile fire-proof safe in each flat; beautiful view of entire park and harbor. Inquire of E. S. BREYER & CO., 86 Washing-ton-st., or the owner, G. PARK ROBERT, 50 State-st. Can be seen from 1 to 4 p. m. today.

TO RENT—178 CASS-ST., THIRD FLAT, 8 rooms, all outside and sunny; janitor. THEODORE SHELDON, 30 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FLAT, 545 NORTH Clark-st., newly papered; modern improve-ments. E. S. DOUGLAS, 88 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—FLATS OF 9 ROOMS, NEW AND modern, at 356 Ohio-st.; separate entrance for each tenant; rent $55 and $60. JOHN S. CLARK, Room 20, 103 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—AT REDUCED RATES SEVERAL very desirable flats on North Clark and Rush-sts. A. E. STEVENSON, 95 Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—50 WISCONSIN-ST., 1 BLOCK from Lincoln Park—The lower apartments, 8 rooms, bathroom, laundry, and attic-room of this new marble-front residence building; gas fixtures in the house. Apply Rooms 19 and 20 Staats-Zeitung Build-ing, corner Washington-st. and Fifth-av., or 888 North Clark-st., G. S. BUTLER & CO.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLATS, 67 AND 69 North State-st., one corner flat.
6-room flat 285 Oak-st.
6-room flat 199 Ontario-st.
WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—FLATS 296 AND 298 ERIE-ST.—Seven rooms, laundry, large closets, every con-venience, and janitor; elegant location and very con-venient to business. W. M. LUFF, 90 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE 6 AND 7 room flats on Erie-st., east of State, with all con-veniences and in complete order; janitor service. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE 7-ROOM FLATS IN stone-front building, 514 and 516 North-av., near Dearborn-av., fronting Lincoln Park. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—FLATS—2 TO 6 ROOMS; $8 TO $25; with bath. C. J. HULL, 614 West Lake-st.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—FLATS—CORNER LINCOLN-AV. and Herndon-st., Lake View:
One corner flat, $16.
One east flat, 5 rooms, $14.
Above dwellings have bathroom, water and sewerage complete, are well lighted, and cheap at the figure. Go to our branch office near the buildings or call on S. E. GROSS & CO. Northwest corner Clark and Madison-sts.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—A PRIVATE FAMILY ON THE South Side, near Douglas Station on I. C. R. R. and close to cable cars, will rent unfurnished, or will furnish if preferred, two or three rooms; location commanding as fine a water and park view as can be found in the city; fine table board can be had near by. Applicants must be able to give reliable refer-ences and willing to pay a reasonable price for very nice accommodations; only adults desired. Address P 62, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms $10 and $12 and fine cast-front alcove for $15 a month; everything first-class. 2220 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—AT 69 FIFTH-AV. CORNER OF Randolph-st., opposite Briggs House, desirable furnished rooms. Inquire at Room 7.

TO RENT—NEWLY AND ELEGANTLY FUR-nished rooms in the very best building and finest location on the South Side, down-town, to gentlemen who want and are able to pay for first-class accom-modations. No others need apply. Address Z 97, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms, en suite or single, with all modern conven-iences. References given and required. 1525 Wabash.

TO RENT—286 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANT-ly-furnished large parlor and bedroom; also sin-gle and double rooms.

TO RENT—VERY ELEGANT ROOMS AND suites in the Giles Bros.' Building, 366 Wabash-av; handsomely-furnished suite of five rooms, $40; also two large, well-lighted rooms on first floor, suit-able for offices, millinery, &c., at low rental.

TO RENT—278 MICHIGAN-AV., ONE large and small front room furnished.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED front alcove room on Michigan-av., south of Fif-teenth-st.; private family. Address O 6, Tribune of-fice.

TO RENT—20 ROOMS, 2D, 3RD, AND 4TH floors, 149 Monroe-st., with furniture of 14 rooms at half price. Inquire Room 1, above number.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, AT 85 AND 87 Dearborn-st. Office Room 18. Ring the bell.

TO RENT—ROOMS PARTLY FURNISHED for light housekeeping; South Side. Call as 142 Dearborn-st., Room 20.

TO RENT—371 WABASH-AV., SECOND flat, parlor and single rooms, newly furnished.

TO RENT—1410 MICHIGAN-AV., A WELL-furnished back parlor; private family.

TO RENT—A GOOD FURNISHED ROOM at 164 Madison-st., near La Salle, at $1.75 to $3 per week; 50 and 75 cents per day.

TO RENT — ELEGANTLY FURNISHED front parlor; large front room on second floor; also other smaller rooms; large grounds. 1836 Wa-bash-av.

TO RENT — GENTLEMEN DESIRIRING pleasant, nicely-furnished rooms, en suite or single, with all conveniences, can find same at 119 Michigan-av., Flat F.

TO RENT—BEAURIVAGE—NEWLY AND handsomely furnished rooms for gentlemen. Flat 7.

TO RENT—IF DISSATISFIED WITH YOUR present rooms, location, price, etc., look at ele-gantly-furnished rooms 74 and 76 Adams-st., between State and Dearborn. It will pay you.

TO RENT—2 FURNISHED ROOMS; ONE large and one small; to gentlemen; private fam-ily. 2258 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ALCOVE AND square room, with or without board. Call at 2077 Indiana-av.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS, WITH BATH-ROOM; rent low; No. 726 California-av., near Ogden-av.; Douglas Park. Inquire within.

TO RENT — WEST SIDE—SECOND AND third floors: 30 rooms; 736 West Madison-st., cor-ner Lincoln; low rent to a good tenant.
HENRY RIEKE, 184 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT — 176A SOUTH GREEN-ST., brick, cheap rooms, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for ladies, gentlemen, or families; house-keeping or sleeping rooms.

TO RENT—ELEGANT ROOMS, FURNISHED or unfurnished, 224 Warren-av., one block from Madison-st. car, between Robey and Lincoln-sts.; fine location.

TO RENT—TWO NICE FRONT ALCOVE rooms, furnished or unfurnished—To rent and wife or three gentlemen, in private family. 18 Union Park-place. Inquire on premises or address O 4, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS; gas, bath, etc. 463 West Madison-st., first flat.

TO RENT — FURNISHED — JACKSON-ST., near Ashland-av., two rooms on parlor floor; hot and cold water; use of bathroom. And one room on second floor. SAM'L POLKEY, 112 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT and back parlors, also single rooms, newly papered, gas, bath, etc., second flat. 206 West Monroe.

TO RENT—3 NICE ROOMS; LIGHT HOUSE-keeping; large yard. 113 Park-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, TO GEN-tleman; private family; corner boulevard, 57 Ashland-av., overlooking Union Park; large front alcove, bay window; hot and cold water, bath room.

TO RENT—62 SOUTH ADA-ST., A NEWLY-furnished front parlor; gas and bath.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—TWO NICE PARLORS TO GEN-tleman and wife; also other rooms; very pleas-ant and rent reasonable. 99 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—ONE OR TWO NICE LARGE rooms to gents only; new house and new furni-ture. 423 Oak-st., near the lake.

TO RENT—TO TWO GENTLEMEN, LARGE, pleasant, furnished room, hot and cold water in room. 127 Dearborn-av., near Ontario-st.

TO RENT—165 ONTARIO-ST., NEAR LA Salle-av., furnished rooms; everything new.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM, suitable for single gentleman; private family. References. 102 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS. 163 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—NO. 299 EAST INDIANA-ST.—A pleasant south-front room, suitable for two gen-tlemen.

TO RENT—MAY 1, NICELY FURNISHED large front room. 101 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—CHOICE ROOMS WITH OR WITH-out board. 321 Chicago-av.

TO RENT—NICE ROOMS, NICELY FUR-nished, all cared for, North Side, all conven-iences, including bath-room; no car fare necessary; corner Cass and Indiana-sts. 56 Cass-st.

TO RENT—304 ERIE-ST., EAST OF STATE —Room elegantly furnished, first-class in all appointments, to parties wishing a permanent and elegant home; gentlemen only.

TO RENT—42 PINE-ST., HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, south and east; residence.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT alcove rooms; no May moving. 305 East Chicago-av.

TO RENT—257 EAST INDIANA-ST.—HAND-somely furnished south-front alcove back parlor and single room.

TO RENT—TO GENTLEMAN—FURNISHED room, fourth story. 275 Huron-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT — ATTENTION — THE NEW brown-stone building fronting Cottage Grove-av. between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth-sts.; 8 stores, each having living-rooms in rear, $25 per month; second story in same building, 8 rooms to each flat, at $15 per month; third story of same build-ing, 8 rooms, $10 per month; all modern improve-ments; bath-rooms, speaking-tubes, electric bells; veranda 4 separate places for foul. etc. Inquire at Silverman's Bank, 95 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A STORE AND BASEMENT, with barn, 61 East Chicago-av. Inquire of E. S. BREYER & CO., 86 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FINE BRICK STORES WITH basements, 220 South Halsted-st., near Congress; 845 West Indiana-st.; also 2-story building, 40 South Franklin-st.; and basement, 884 West Madison-st.
JAMES W. SMITH, 204 Dearborn-st., Room 78.

TO RENT—STORE 24 SOUTH DESPLAINES-st., suitable for commission or storage; low rent. ROSE & BARRY, 16 Clark-st.

TO RENT—DOUBLE STORE AND BASE-ment 104 and 106 Franklin-st., corner Washing-ton, with or without second-story loft. Possession at once if desired. Also store and basement 108 and 110 Franklin-st., 40x70 feet.
WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—NOS. 24 AND 26 MICHIGAN-av., four stories and basement, with water eleva-tor. W. R. CONDICT, Room 13, 150 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—GROCERY OR DRY GOODS—Fine new rooms. Thirty-ninth-st. corner Mich-igan-av.

TO RENT—TWO MADISON-ST. STORES near Albany-av., suitable for dry goods and no-tions, drug-store, fruit and confectionery, or flour and feed store; 60 families to supply; 100 new houses in this district; living rooms over; low rent. Can be had only $25 per month. Go to our branch office, corner Sacramento-av. and Madison-st., or call on S. E. GROSS & CO., N. W. corner Clark and Madison-sts.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 98 Franklin-st. from May 1. ALFRED H. SANSOM, 7, 110 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A CORNER GROCERY-STORE, with dwelling above; established trade; rapidly-growing locality; also suitable for drug-store or fruit and confectionery; good opening for waiting mar-ket; possession May 1. Inquire at our branch office, corner Sacramento-av. and Madison-st., or apply at once to S. E. GROSS & CO. N. W. corner Clark and Madison-sts.

TO RENT—STORE AND OFFICE. INQUIRE at 194 Clark-st., Room 5. J. H. ANDREWS.

TO RENT—STORES—265 CLARK-ST., BE-tween Jackson and Van Buren, store and base-ment cheap to responsible tenant.
100 Randolph-st., st.re and basement.
Stores on Clark-st., in new fire-proof Opera-House Building.
W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 10 Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 165 Lake-st.; the best location on the street. Apply to J. C. SAMPSON & CO., 177 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—
271 South Clark-st., near new Board of Trade, first-class store.....$150
1815 State-st., fine store.....35
1804 Wabash-av., store and rooms in rear.....35
2113 State-st., store and rooms in rear.....30
SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 215 and 217 East Lake-st.; 50x100; rent moderate. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORES AT 2126 AND 2130 Cottage Grove-av., plate-glass windows; $25 and $30. F. C. GIBBS, 153 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THE STORE AND BASEMENT 840 West Madison-st., with fixtures complete for meat-market, living rooms in rear, only $35.50 per month. D. W. STORRS, 187 Dearborn-st., Room 24.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT 245 South Canal-st.; only $40.
HARRY GREENBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2910 STATE-ST.—2-STORY BRICK building, store and flat; very cheap.
BENJ. BISSINGER, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, WITH three living rooms, at 850 West Van Buren-st., near Leavitt; splendid location for millinery or boots and shoes; $25 per month.

TO RENT — DESIRABLE STORE ON Twenty-second-st., near Michigan-av. WM. M. BAKER, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 10.

TO RENT—STORES 34 AND 38 MICHIGAN-av., each 26x120 feet, 4-story and basement, with water elevator. Will connect for part wanting large store, or rent separate. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—86 SHERMAN-ST.—STORE AND two floors above, 18 rooms. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 154 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—LARGE BUILDING IN THE business centre; water-elevator; $2,200; desirable lofts on Wabash-av., cheap. P 25, Tribune office.

TO RENT — MAIN FLOOR, BASEMENT, and two upper floors of building, 245 South Water-st.; 25x125; rent moderate.
PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—OFFICES—
COMMISSION FIRMS, BANKERS, AND INSURANCE BROKERS.
If you have not secured quarters near the New Board of Trade, do not do so until you have inspected the beautiful light offices in the finest new
FIRE-PROOF GAFF BUILDING,
on La Salle-st., north of Jackson, adjoining the Coun-sellman Building. We are authorized to rent rooms in this building.
FOR LESS THAN SIMILAR OFFICES can be rented as eligibly elsewhere.
Go through and examine building, and send for book with plans and list of prices.
TWO FIRST-CLASS ELEVATORS, STEAM HEAT AND JANITOR SERVICE FREE.
Possession May 1.
ELEVATORS RUN NIGHTS AND SUNDAYS.
Floors and sides of corridors finished in Minton tile, glass, and marble, and the entire building will not be excelled in beauty and durability of finish by any other building in the city.
In building 135-141 Madison-st., large light offices from $2 per month up.
In building 91 and 93 Washington-st., offices, $25 per month up.
In building 172 Washington-st., corner Fifth-av., office on third floor, $7.50 per month.
Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 10 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NO. 168 DEARBORN-ST., BASE-ment, First National Bank; suitable for coal office or other business. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM OR PART OF A first-class front office. 178 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM OR PART OF office. 204 Dearborn-st., Room 78.

TO RENT — EXCELLENT DESK ROOM, with window for real-estate dealer; main floor, opposite Court-House. Address O 95, Tribune.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM; ALSO ELEGANT offices. 81 Clark-st., Room 16.

TO RENT—ONE SECOND-FLOOR FRONT office; also rooms on fourth and fifth floors Hampshire Block, corner La Salle and Monroe-sts. L. D. HAMMOND, 177 La Salle-st.

TO RENT — TWO FINE ROOMS—SEARS Building, 99 and 101 Washington-st.; vault, steam heat, fast-running elevator; $25 and $30 per month. LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A NICE SUITE OF FRONT rooms, with vault, in Calumet Building, 157 La Salle-st.; rent $25.

TO RENT—AT 155 WASHINGTON-ST. AND 179 Madison-st., offices single or en suite, with or without vaults; also ground floor office with vault, suitable for counting-house purposes. Call at Room 16, 155 East Madison-st., and Room 16, 155 Washington.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN BUILDING NO. 102 Washington-st. O. LUNT, Room 17.

TO RENT—FIREPROOF,
AND NOT ONLY SO-CALLED,
a few most desirable suites of offices, or single of-fices, in best part of La Salle-st., northeast corner Monroe, Nixon Building; will be let to responsible tenants by the year or for a term of years next new.
ERNST FRUSSING, 20 Borden Block, 65 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FOR OFFICE PURPOSES, FRONT room, second floor, 69 West Madison-st., corner Clinton. Inquire 84 81 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—OFFICES, SINGLE AND EN suite, in Dearborn Building, 99 Madison and 127 Dearborn-st. W. R. CONDICT, Room 13, 131 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FIRE-PROOF OFFICES, WITH spacious vaults, in La Salle Block, northwest corner of La Salle and Madison-sts.

TO RENT—OFFICE ROOMS, 20X31, IN fire-proof building, Nixon Block, 120 La Salle-st. Apply at Room 22. H. M. BUCKMAN.

BARNS.

TO RENT—AT 30 PARK-AV.—GOOD BARN for one, two, or three horses. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—BARN 44 SOUTH SANGAMON-st.; room for three horses and carriage-house. F. E. LOTKE, 85 South Peoria-st.

LOFTS.

TO RENT—LOFTS — THE SPLENDIDLY-lighted lofts, third, fourth, and fifth of building 44 and 46 La Salle-st., having a 66x80 feet rear frontage on wide alleys and street in front; good elevator and shipping facilities; will rent separately; rent low. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 10 Washington-st.

TO RENT—LOFT 100X80, WITH OFFICE room, 209 and 211 East Kinzie-st.

TO RENT—LIGHT LOFTS, WITH POWER, freight and passenger elevators, on Dearborn-st., near Van Buren.
Room 16 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—LOFTS WITH POWER, NOS. 42 and 44 West Monroe-st.; fine light; divided to suit tenants. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SECOND STORY, 38 AND 40 La Salle-st., large room or loft, 40x70 feet; good light and elevator. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—10,000 SQUARE FEET, WITH steam power; will divide, to suit tenant. Apply to ROTH, McMAHON CO., Clinton and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—FINE WIDE STOREROOM AND basement, together or separate. 100 Franklin-st., just north of Washington.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, THE WHOLE building northeast corner of Monroe and Fifth-av.; will rent store alone. Inquire of J. C. SAMPSON & CO., 177 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—WITH POWER, STEAM HEAT, and elevator in our new building, first floor, sec-ond floor, and third floor, each 24x70 feet; also third floor, on corner, 50x29 feet; all finely lighted and with any amounts of power required; nothing more desir-able in the city. Bryan Brothers Stamping Company, northwest corner Clinton and Jackson-sts.

TO RENT—SECOND AND FOURTH FLOORS, northeast corner Canal and Washington-sts.; steam heat, power, and elevator; light on 3 sides; de-sirable location for manufacturing not wood-work-ing. Apply on premises. HAY & PRENTICE.

TO RENT—TWO GOOD FLOORS AT 265 Franklin-st. Address Illinois Type Foundry, 262 Clark-st.

TO RENT—WELL-LIGHTED BASEMENT, No. 29 West Randolph-st., corner Canal. Apply to Q. JOHNSTONE, Room 31, No. 116 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SECOND STORY, 104 AND 106 Franklin-st., 40x100 feet; light on three sides; vaults and elevator; suited for wholesale or agency business. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—A MANUFACTURING BUILD-ing; also lofts with or without power; low rent. Z 71, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ON SOUTH SIDE AVENUE, furnished dining-room of 14-room house; or will rent whole house except parlor floor furnished; will take board for two. Apply at 35 State-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT AND FIRST FLOOR, with all modern improvements. 235 Oak-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—800 FEET FRONT by 400 feet deep on Chicago-av., between Halsted-st. and Cross-st.; office and first-class dock. Apply at 554 North Halsted-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A REAL-ESTATE and renting agent wants the use of a house or flat in exchange for services. Z 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—DESK ROOM NEAR new Board of Trade. Address, with terms, A. P. HALL, Room 7 Board of Trade.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED COT-tage of 5 to 7 rooms; gives location and price. Address P 34, Tribune office.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—SPRING OVERCOATS MADE by leading merchant tailors. A very fine as-sortment of custom-made spring overcoats just re-ceived, comprising the latest styles, fabrics, and col-ors, trimmed with silk or satin lining, and cut to fit; found at the original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Mon-roe-st., opposite Haverly Theatre.

PERSONAL—$10 FOR A FULL SILK ROLL custom-made spring overcoat; ordered for $20 at the original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly Theatre.

PERSONAL—$12.00 BUYS A SPRING OVER-coat, custom made, and ordered for $20 at the original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly Theatre.

PERSONAL—$14.50 FOR AN ENGLISH MEL-ton spring overcoat, custom made, ordered for $20.00; a bargain, if we can fit you. At the Original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly Theatre.

PERSONAL — NOVELTIES IN CUSTOM made Spring Suits—The very latest styles in fancy cassimeres and worsteds just received from our custom house, from leading merchant tailors throughout the country, comprising sacks, frocks, cutaways, Prince Alberts, Chesterfields, and Prince Edward suits, handsomely trimmed and elegant work-manship, only to be found at the Original Misfit Cloth-ing Parlor, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly Theatre.

PERSONAL—PRINCE ALBERT SUITS IN all the leading shades, latest cut and style, silk and satin lined, at less than cost of material at the original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 111 Monro

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

J. E. Tamtor of New York is at the Leland.

Count Albans, Paris, France, and Lieut. W. M. Irwin, U. S. N., are at the Palmer.

Dr. Allan Levings, New York; the Rev. C. C. Woolworth, Albany, N. Y.; and S. R. Callaway, Omaha, Neb., are at the Grand Pacific.

IN GENERAL.

It is said the probabilities are that the Brazil and Ohio coal, instead of going up, will soon drop 10 cents a ton.

Justice Kistler removed yesterday to Room No. 16 in the Uhlich Block and the changes of venue from Justices Arnd and Barker will now fall to him.

The body of the late C. F. Hercher will be shipped this afternoon to Lancaster, Pa., for cremation, after funeral services at his late residence, corner of Larrabee street and North avenue.

J. H. Oberg, a stranger in the city, is lying at the Sven Hotel on Chicago avenue at the point of death. He hired a room Wednesday evening and blew out the gas. No one knows where he came from.

Charles Taylor, the impious disturber arrested at the Salvation Army headquarters Thursday night, was fined $25 yesterday by Justice Kersten. The accused did not appear in court to speak for himself.

Beginning with today the Grand Pacific Hotel will be under the management of Drake, Parker & Co., Mr. Samuel Parker, who has been with the firm of John B. Drake & Co. for the last twelve years, taking a half interest.

Frank and Henry Barchert, boys, pelted Oscar Kirsch, another boy, with stones, April 26, and Kirsch is suffering from internal injuries from a stone-blow on the side which will probably result in death. The Barchert boys are under arrest.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: Thermometer, 8 a. m., 48° above zero; 9 a. m., 49°; 10 a. m., 49°; 11 a. m., 48°; 12 m., 46°; 1 p. m., 46°; 3 p. m., 43°; 6 p. m., 41°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.35; 6 p. m., 29.25.

State Senator Thomas F. Grady of New York, "the silver-tongued Grady," is at the Leland on a brief business trip. Unlike himself when he last visited Chicago, which was during the Democratic Convention when he led the Tammany forces against Cleveland, Mr. Grady is "not talking."

The case of H. B. (Buffalo) Miller, who was arrested some days ago on a judgment for $2,269, came up before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday morning and was again continued for a week. Miller presented a certificate from a South Bend physician showing that his wife, whom he wished to have testify in his behalf, was ill.

The members of Whittier Post, G. A. R., which was at one time an important post but was disbanded about a year ago, propose to put that organization upon its old footing. There was an informal meeting last night at No. 183 Clark street to talk over the plans. Owing to the small number present no definit action was taken.

McLean's bill in the Legislature requiring packers of "souked" vegetables to brand them as such was argued by the Western Packers of Canned Goods Association in session at the Pacific, but no agreement was reached, and the association adjourned until January without taking any effective steps to regulate the trade.

Yesterday morning Henrietta Schuman committed suicide by hanging herself from a rafter in a shed in the rear of her home, No. 261 Thomas street. She was 35 years old and had a daughter aged 3. Her husband said that she had been in an insane asylum in Germany about five years ago and alleged insanity as the cause of the suicide.

People who saw the word "bread" printed in white letters on a blood-red flag appearing on a hand-bill, copies of which were stuck on every telegraph-post, ash-barrel, and blank wall in the city, need not be alarmed. It is not a communistic signal or warning that the Anarchists are going to turn out in a few days and provide themselves with food, but it is simply an advertisement, the meaning of which the ingenious advertiser will explain further on.

The grand jury yesterday voted fifteen indictments and returned ten "no bills." The case against Lincoln Martin for the killing of J. H. Cameron was reconsidered, and the indictment was changed from charging manslaughter to a "true bill" for murder, Sullivan being indicted as accessory to the crime. The most interesting case considered was the charge against Dr. Bigelow of circulating obscene literature. A "true bill" was also found in this case.

Polish-Americans are arranging for a grand celebration to take placé May 3, the anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of their native land whereby full autonomy was granted to the peasantry. A protest will be made against the recent ukase of, the Czar, which, the Poles say, deprives them not only of their personal liberty but of their homes as well. The celebration will take place in Vorwaerts Turner-Hall on West Twelfth street, and it is expected that Poles from other cities will be present.

The directors of the Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Company made a trip to Hegewisch yesterday, accompanied by a number of invited guests. The party went out on a special train over the Western Indiana, and returned to South Chicago by steamer. The shops of the United States Rolling-Stock Company at the forks of the Calumet River were visited, and a general survey of the surrounding country made. The party included C. R. Cummings, George L. Otis, A. B. Meeker, O. S. Gaither, E. G. Clark, John B. Lyon, and John B. Cobrs.

Superintendent Tubbs of the Western Union said yesterday afternoon that he had heard nothing from New York about the petition of the operators here for pay for overtime work, though he was expecting some instructions from Superintendent Clowry. He understood that there was a system of pay for extra work in the New York office which would be satisfactory to the Chicago operators if applied to the office here. Although Superintendent Tubbs was unable to tell what the outcome will be, the impression prevails in this city that the company will accede, in part, at least, to the request of the operators.

Elizabeth Nash recovered a judgment for $115 yesterday in Justice Lyon's court against the law firm of Hutchinson & Partridge. This is the outcome of a lengthy legal quarrel which took its rise in a criminal proceeding some months ago, in which Mrs. Nash figured as defendant to a charge of shoplifting. Hutchinson & Partridge, in the capacity of her attorneys, received certain sums of money from her in trust, and, when a settlement was had between them, held out a portion of this money to reimburse themselves for services rendered. Mrs. Nash disputed the value of the services and brought an action in debt. The verdict rendered yesterday falls midway between the adverse claims of the parties.

A petition was addressed some time ago to the Probate Court by Charles P. Cogreshall for the appointment of a conservator to take care of the estate of his father, Samuel P. Cogreshall, who, the petition asserted, was unable to manage his estate, which he was squandering in "sprees." The case was to be tried yesterday in the Probate Court before a jury, but William Law Jr., the County Attorney, who appeared for the old man, secured a postponement until May 13 on the ground that he was not yet ready to prove that Mr. Cogreshall is sane. The other side contended that the old man was intemperate, and that he carried dangerously large sums of money on his person.

BRICKMAKERS' WAGES.

The Brickmakers' Association, Knights of Labor, No. 1771, had another meeting at No. 691 South Halsted street yesterday afternoon. The committee of five appointed to confer with the employers and arrange a scale of wages for the summer reported that it had been unable to effect any satisfactory arrangement as yet, and asked for more time. The committee was given until Sunday next, at which time it is expected a definit proposition will be made by the employers.

ENFORCING THE HEALTH ORDINANCE.

Eleven Swedish laborers were brought before Justice Kersten yesterday charged with dumping a boat-load of manure and bark into the lake, half a mile from the foot of Illinois street. John Peterson, foreman of the gang, said they were employés of J. B. Smith & Co., contractors, intimating that their employers knew where the boat was dumped, but the attorney for Smith & Co. said the firm was innocent of any guilty intent on the part of his hired men.

"Certainly some one is responsible," said Justice Kersten, "for dumping this filth into the water which the inhabitants of Chicago are compelled to use. This is not a case for leniency, as the entire community is wronged by these not infrequent occurrences. The order is that each of the eleven defendants be fined $25."

The prisoners' attorney said he would take an appeal.

FINNEY WANTS $100,000.

Thomas J. Finney, Chicago agent for the United States Life-Insurance Company, was arrested April 11 on a warrant charging him with embezzling $1,300 from his employers by failing to turn over to them that amount of money collected by him. George H. Buford, one of the officials of the company in New York, was the complainant. He was arraigned before Justice Brayton April 12, and the case was continued to April 16, his bond for $2,500 being signed by his attorneys, Shufeldt & Westover. The case was again continued, and yesterday the Justice decided to discharge Mr. Finney, saying that the offense as shown by the prosecution did not constitute any crime, and that Finney was not guilty of embezzlement. Immediately after his discharge Mr. Finney began a suit to recover $100,000 damages of the United States Life-Insurance Company and George H. Burford, the actuary, on the grounds of malicious prosecution, etc.

THE CITY-HALL QUOTA.

DISREPUTABLE SALOONS—WATER INSPECTION.

At the suggestion of Corporation Counsel Winston the City Collector has been instructed by the Mayor to refer to the police all applications for license which in his judgment require investigation. The police have also been instructed to report to the Collector all such places for which the license should not be renewed. Mr. Winston yesterday suggested that if the officers of the Citizens' League would hand in a list of saloons which they think should be suppressed to the Mayor it would be thankfully received and conscientiously considered. The Collector yesterday received the first installment of the black list, and all his employés have strict instructions not to issue receipts for saloon license payments until the applications have been properly examined and passed upon.

Today the new Water Inspectors will be started out on their rounds of inspection, which will cover all premises where water is used or likely to be used. The information they have to obtain comprises an exact description of the premises, the number of families and persons occupying the same, the kind and condition of water-fixtures found, and every item on which the assessment of water-rates are based. Besides the Inspectors are required to report on the condition of the water-supply in the different stories of buildings, the condition of water-closets, the condition of gutters and street-crossings, etc. It is Commissioner Cregier's intention to make the inspection useful to all the departments under his control, and to also assist the Health Department by reporting to the latter all incidental discoveries of sanitary defects made by the Inspectors. For the present the men will be under the charge of the City Engineer's department.

CHIEF DOYLE'S ORDER.

Chief of Police Doyle yesterday issued the following:

1. Provision having been made in the appropriation ordinance of the current year for ten matrons for police stations, two of these matrons will be assigned to each of the five precinct stations—to wit: The Harrison Street, West Twelfth Street, Desplaines Street, West Chicago Avenue, and Chicago Avenue Stations. One matron shall remain on day and one on night duty alternately at each of the stations mentioned, relieving each other at designated hours so that one shall at all times be present at the station.

2. Hereafter all females arrested by members of the force for any offense whatever shall, if bail is not at once furnished, immediately be brought to and booked at the principal station in the precinct where arrested, and under no circumstances shall any female be held as a prisoner for any length of time at any sub-station or elsewhere in custody of the department, except at the places designated in Sec. 1 of this order.

The order closes by calling attention of policemen to the fact that their annual assessments are now due to the Police and Firemen's Relief Fund, and requesting officers who have not yet joined the association to do so.

AFRICANS AT WAR.

A SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY IN A STATE-STREET RESORT.

Early yesterday morning, in a disreputable resort in the rear of No. 532 State street, a party of negroes engaged in a stabbing affray which may result in the death of one or more of the participants. The place has been kept by a woman named Coleman. Shortly after the cutting is supposed to have occurred an officer met Frank and Nellie Griffin on State street, both already exhausted from the loss of blood. They gave their account of the affray, charging the woman Coleman and Tillie Bandley, one of the inmates of her house, with having inflicted the wounds. The officer, on visiting the place, found Coleman bleeding from a deep cut in her left breast. She was taken to the armory, together with Lulu Ford and Daniel Slaughter, two other inmates. The Griffins were taken to No. 524 State street and put in the hands of a physician, who expressed the opinion that the man could not recover. Later on they were removed to the County Hospital. Slaughter and Ford were detained, partly as witnesses, though they disclaim any immediate knowledge of the affray, and partly on account of the intimacy of their association with the Coleman woman and the known desperate character of all parties. The details of the fight is a matter for conjecture only, the stories told being conflicting to the last degree. Coleman and Slaughter claim that the Griffins began the trouble, and that they themselves acted in self-defense. The Ford woman denies that she was present.

THEY MET BY CHANCE,

AND ONE OF THEM WAS ARRESTED.

The story was told in a recent number of THE TRIBUNE of an alleged land-shark conspiracy in which a butcher named J. E. Pretzel claimed to have been swindled out of a matter of $800 on a bogus deed. He swore out a warrant at the time charging Nell Hopper and a man named Thompson with conspiracy to defraud him of that amount. The warrant was given to a detective, but no arrests were made, and it was supposed that the alleged culprit had taken to flight. Yesterday afternoon Pretzel met Hopper on La Salle street, opposit the City-Hall, and started a hue and cry which resulted in Hopper's being taken in charge, very much against his will, by two officers who were standing near. Hopper made a most indignant remonstrance against being taken on the street without a warrant, and went so far as to offer a show of resistance until he had been twisted into compliance by a favorit back-arm movement, well known and often recklessly used by the police. Meanwhile Pretzel had slipped over to police headquarters and apprised a detective that his prisoner was near by. The detective made his appearance on the scene forthwith, and Hopper was taken to the station. Soon afterward he was removed to the Desplaines Street Police Court and there held in bonds of $1,500 till today, when his case will be heard.

"CRIMINAL CARELESNESS."

DR. WILLIAM E. DAY HELD ON THAT CHARGE TO AWAIT THE ACTION OF THE GRAND JURY.

At the inquest yesterday afternoon at the Coroner's office in the case of Mrs. Ellen Theresa Shay, who died last Monday while under the influence of chloroform administered by Dr. William E. Day, John J. Shay, the husband of the dead woman, testified that he was a plumber by trade. For the last five years his wife had been ailing, and he believed that she had been suffering from heart-disease and general debility.

Mary Madden, a sister of Mrs. Shay, testified that she accompanied her sister last Monday to the office of Dr. William E. Day at No. 126 State street. Dr. Day proposed to give Mrs. Shay chloroform before attempting to extract her teeth, but she refused on the ground that she suffered from heart-disease. Dr. Day felt her pulse and assured her that she was mistaken in supposing that there was anything the matter with her heart. He declined to give her ether. She then submitted and the chloroform was applied three times. During the operation of pulling the teeth, of which there were a number extracted, Mrs. Shay screamed violently and finally fainted. Dr. Day laid her on the lounge. He said: "It is all right now, but go for Dr. Davis, quick!" Dr. Ryan was sent for, and came with a battery. He said: "She is gone."

Dr. Ryan next took the stand. He said that about 1:30 p. m. last Monday a boy rapped at his door and said that Dr. Day wanted his services immediately—a woman was very sick. He went to Dr. Day's office and found a woman lying on the lounge. He ran down-stairs and got a battery. When he came back he found Dr. Day trying to induce artificial respiration. The woman was pulseless, and there was no perceptible movement of the heart. The battery was applied, but without effect. In Dr. Ryan's opinion the use of chloroform was unsafe.

County-Physician Bluthardt testified that he had made a post-mortem examination of the body which appeared to be that of a young and healthy woman of about 28. There were some abrasions apparent upon the nostrils and lips and blood had been flowing from the mouth. The upper teeth had been recently extracted. The heart was enlarged and exhibited indications of fatty degeneration. In Dr. Bluthardt's opinion it was not safe to administer chloroform. He thought that Mrs. Shay's death was due to paralysis of the heart caused by the use of that drug.

James H. Bonfield, police officer, was next sworn. He said that last Monday he was directed to go to Room 25, No. 126 State street. He went there and found a woman dead on the lounge. Dr. Day told him that the woman had not died from chloroform, which he had administered only once, but from a spasm. The dentist said he had drawn eight teeth and was in the act of drawing the ninth when the spasm occurred. This concluded the evidence, and the jury, after a few minutes' deliberation, rendered a verdict to the effect that Ellen Theresa Shay had come to her death from paralysis of the heart resulting from the administration of chloroform by William E. Day for the purpose of extracting teeth. The verdict further recited that William E. Day was guilty of gross negligence and criminal carelessness in the administration of the chloroform, and recommended that he be held in custody for the action of the grand jury.

TOO MUCH STOCK.

AN INJUNCTION AGAINST THE CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY ASKED FOR.

Jesse S. Hildrup, a stockholder to the amount of 220 shares in the Consumers' Gas, Fuel & Light Company, was complainant yesterday in a bill against the company to prevent it from issuing $1,000,000 of preferred stock. He claims the act of 1872, under which the company was organized, only provided for the issue of one class of stock, so that all stockholders should be equal as far as the management and sharing of the earnings was concerned. The capital was originally $500,000, but in March, 1883, was increased to $3,000,000. The bonded indebtedness of the company is $2,000,000 and its floating debt, or rather its second mortgage debt, $195,000. It is charged the company does not need any additional capital, but a resolution was passed in March last to increase the stock under an act of 1872 entitled an "Act to provide for changing the names, place of business, and increasing or decreasing the capital stock," etc., but complainant charges that even this does not authorize the issue of preferred stock. The resolution to increase the stock received the vote of all but 395 shares, and the subsequent report of the committee provided that unless three-fourths of the stock was subscribed in ninety days the subscription should not be binding. Complainant charges the issue of new stock will impair the value of his stock, and he asks for an injunction against the officers and directors of the company to prevent them from carrying the resolution into effect.

THEY FORM A POOL.

THE LINSEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION SELECT A COMMISSIONER—A LIST OF PRICES.

The Western Linseed Crushers' Association, comprising in its membership every manufacturer of linseed oil west of Pittsburg and north of the Ohio River, was transformed into a pool at the adjourned meeting yesterday morning to control the present crop of linseed, and I. G. McCulloch of Kankakee was selected Pool Commissioner. The following prices were adopted: Raw oil, car-lots, 48 cents per gallon; five barrels to car-lots, 49 cents; smaller than five barrels, 50 cents. Boiled oil will be three cents a gallon more than the foregoing prices.

Various attempts to pool the linseed-oil product have heretofore been made, the most notable of which was the formation of the Consolidated Company, which was incorporated, stock being issued to each member to the amount of the capital invested in his business. By this community of interests prices were maintained in the association, but under the continuous hampering of outside manufacturers it finally went to pieces, after an existence of a little over years and seven months. Since its dissolution the association has vainly endeavored to maintain prices by agreement. The new pool will be in force until next August, and as most manufacturers have their stocks of seed now on hand their production will not be limited. Dakota has recently become one of the largest producers of flaxseed, and it is thought to be destined to be the great source of supply in the future. During the last season Western manufacturers have imported considerable seed from Calcutta and Bombay by way of New York and the Erie Canal, but little has of late been received from that source, Dakota and Northwestern Iowa having furnished the major portion of the supply.

THEY COULDN'T WAIT.

PEOPLE WHO MOVED YESTERDAY DESPITE THE RAIN.

Those unfortunate people who, out of respect for the threadbare superstition which regards Friday as an unlucky day, chose to move their household goods the last day of April rather than the 1st of May, must have bitterly regretted their folly yesterday as they saw their goods dragged out by unsympathizing cartmen and deposited upon the sidewalk, unprotected from the fury of the elements, or watched them as they were borne off, piled high upon gigantic vans, the pitiless rain descending in one perpetual soaking flood. It was sad to see the doleful householder, standing in the doorway with an umbrella, the rain trickling off the brim of his hat as he calculated the damage mentally and swore at the men. The latter swore at each other and at the horses in their usual picturesque and vivid manner, extorting fabulous sums of money from helpless victims to cover the companies' charges and a liberal margin for beer. On the whole, there was hardly as much moving done yesterday as is usual the last day of April. The movement was strictly confined to those who were unable to secure a postponement. Among these were a large number of people who were so eccentric as to prefer to change their residence in the evening, leaving their keys on the window-ledge, folding up their tents, as it were, like the Arabs, and silently skipping away by the light of the moon. It is true that there was no moon last night, but the presence of the chaste planet was unnecessary. "Hae autem observationes," as the Cambridge undergraduate remarked, "nec hic sunt nec illic"—which is as much as to say that this is an impertinent digression. To be brief, it was "a beast of a day," as our English friends would remark, and it is sincerely hoped by those who are to move today that there will be better weather immediately.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

TROUBLES OF THE BOARD ADJUSTED.

The Board of Underwriters met yesterday afternoon, about all the members being present. As anticipated, the proposition to suspend rates on "outside business" came up again, and there was a lively discussion over it. The advocates of the measure, however, had been hard at work since its rejection, and had made great inroads on the opposition. A trump-card was the statement that, if favorable action was taken, the members who had given notice of withdrawal would come back. A motion to restore the old figure (40 cents) was agreed to, and then the rate was suspended by more than a constitutional majority—three-fourths of the members. By this action there is no fixed rate on dwellings, brick stores and dwellings, or brick buildings used for offices outside of the district bounded on the south by Harrison street and west and north by the river. It is understood that six of the seven dissatisfied agents will return to the board. The other one may do so, but there seems to be some doubt about it. From now on every member will be at liberty to make what rate and pay such commission as he chooses on "outside" risks. It is not believed, however, that there will be a general cutting and slashing by those who want more of this business, but that 25 cents will be fixed upon by about all, since "there is no money in a lower rate." Even at that figure it will be necessary to insure $3,000,000 in order to pay a $5,000 loss. The suspension puts the members of the board in a position where they can effectually meet the competition of the exchange, which has cut under the board rate just enough to get the lion's share of the business. It will kill the "double-headers," which were the cause of the quarrel among the board agents, and also, it is said, break some of the "little fellows" whose incomes depended upon their power to cut rates and pay brokers larger commissions. A member of the exchange, however, said yesterday: "We will go on in the even tenor of our way, taking such risks as we want at paying rates. The other fellows are the rate-cutters now, and they can out and load themselves up until they get sick." Another meeting of the board will be held Saturday, when it is expected there will be a love-feast on account of the restoration of harmony.

The insurance statistics for last year show that of twenty-six English companies doing business in the United States twenty-three lost money.

A ROLLING-MILL STRIKE.

ONE THOUSAND MEN IDLE AT SOUTH CHICAGO.

Yesterday morning the rail and steel departments of the rolling-mills of the North Chicago Rolling-Mill Company at South Chicago, the largest plant in the country, were shut down. This action was made necessary by the strike of about seventy unskilled laborers — chargers, hot-bedders, ladle-liners, furnace-men, and pitters—as the various departments of the mill are dependent one upon the other. The strikers have been receiving from $1.25 to $1.50 per day, and Wednesday afternoon demanded an advance of 25 cents per day. The demand was refused and the men quit work. In consequence the rail and steel mills were shut down yesterday morning, throwing about 1,000 men out of employment. The blast furnaces, yards, and ore-docks, employing about 800 men, are still in operation. The mills were shut down last November on account of the depressed state of the steel market. Work was resumed about April 1 at a general reduction of about 33⅓ per cent.

E. C. Potter, manager of the mills, was seen last evening at his residence in Kenwood. "The strike," he said, "was insignificant in its beginning, but would probably result in the shutting down of the mills for the remainder of the year. Wednesday afternoon about seventy unskilled laborers—pitmen, as they are technically called—walked into the office and demanded an advance in wages. The demand was refused. The men then threw down their tools and quit work. Unfortunately, the different departments are so dependent on each other that it was found impossible to continue operations, and the whole plant, with the exception of the blast-furnaces, was shut down this morning. This shuts down the rail and still departments and throws about 1,000 men out of employment. The striking laborers violated a written agreement to give two weeks' notice of an intention to quit work. The men who struck are of all nationalities, and had been receiving from $1.25 to $1.50 per day. It is the regulation strike, and will probably shut down the whole plant for the rest of the year. It is an Amalgamated Association matter."

The reporter found a wide diversity of opinion among the men at South Chicago. Some blamed the rashness of the act, and others defended the action of the men. "These men," said one workman "went to work a month ago at reduced wages. Last fall they worked by the piece ten hours a day and received $2 and over. Now they were getting from $1.25 to $1.50 for twelve hours' work. A month's experience showed them that they could not support themselves on such wages, to say nothing of their families. The majority of the men thrown out of work by the shut-down are skilled laborers, still feeling the effects of the long idleness of the mills during the winter, and it is hard on them."

In another quarter it was said that the company had been in hard luck since beginning operations in April. The price of materials had gone up and the price of manufactured products had gone down. Several expensive break-downs had occurred. Therefore the company, while not actually desiring to shut down the plant, was probably not at all sorry to cease operations. If it desired to continue operations the places of the strikers could be easily filled and work resumed at an early date.

It was claimed by some that it would be very difficult to fill the places of the strikers, as the skilled workmen would object to the putting in of new men. Many of the strikers are young men, sons of skilled workmen in the mills, who would object to having their sons' places filled. The skilled workmen could also make less money with new hands under them.

The strikers met yesterday afternoon, and while the result of the meeting could not be definitly learned, it is understood that they resolved to remain firm and stay out unless an advance is granted.

DEMANDING THEIR RIGHTS.

HOW THE ALDERMEN ARE NEGLECTING THEIR DUTY IN THE MATTER OF THE WATER SUPPLY.

A meeting of property-owners and residents of the Fifteenth Ward was held in Schuster's Hall, corner of Lincoln and Webster avenues, last night for the purpose of taking some action towards inducing the City Council to increase the water supply of that vicinity. Mr. E. S. Dreyer presided. Several speeches were made, in which the speakers referred to the Aldermen in anything but complimentary terms for not having paid the slightest attention to the demands of the thousands of citizens in the extreme north end of the city in the matter of the water supply. Half the time during the summer months, Mr. Dreyer said, tenants living in flats on second and third floors were deprived of water because there was not sufficient pumping force at the North Side Water-Works. Tenants would move out, and property-owners would have to stand by and see their houses vacant and at the same time pay tribute to the Municipal Government that had rendered their property useless. One man present said if no other course would work with the Aldermen he was in favor of resorting to the means that railroad companies do—raise a purse and buy them. Some, however, were in favor of going to the Council Chamber in a body and clubbing the Aldermen. A committee was finally appointed to make arrangements for two or three large mass-meetings at which a document will be drawn up, not requesting the Aldermen to do their duty in the premises, but demanding of them to do so. When this is ready it will be sent to the Council by a committee of about 200.

SUBURBAN.

NORMAL PARK.

Last Wednesday was visitors' day at the County Normal School. Every day is visitors' day, as many are going and coming from all parts of this county daily, as well as from other counties occasionally. Wednesday the parents and patrons of the school were invited by Col. Parker to visit the school and see for themselves what was being done. The industrial department and the classes there attracted considerable attention. The articles made such as rulers, drawing-boards, chemical stands, scales, and numerous appliances in physics and chemistry, were excellent specimens. There were many of the patrons of the school present, all of whom seemed to be highly pleased. The pupils were attentive for the most part and did a good deal of hard thinking as the different subjects were presented to them. Object lessons seemed to be the most popular. Books were used more for reference.

HEGEWISCH.

Andreas Berkbort, a Hollander about 48 years of age, a painter by trade, was killed near Hegewisch early yesterday morning by a Louisville, New Albany & Chicago engine. He leaves a wife and child at Hammond, Ind.

UNSUSPECTED WEALTH.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 30.—Charles Bradle and Wood Gilpin of this city have in their hands $21,000 for the heirs of John Murgatrode, who died in the City Hospital, leaving, much to the surprise of everybody, about $50,000. After his death $25,000 in Government bonds was found sewed up in his shirt, and it was learned that he had on deposit in Memphis about $6,000, besides $21,000 in Philadelphia and Boston banks. Murgatrode left this city twenty years ago and went to Boston, and thence to Memphis. No difficulty has been experienced so far in obtaining and distributing his property. Under the law of Tennessee respecting the adjustment of estates of intestates the bonds and money belonging to the dead man's estate will have to lie three years before they can be distributed. Murgatrode lived alone in a miserly manner.

SUMMER TOURISTS' TICKETS

To the resorts of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the Northwest will be put on sale by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway May 1. The company has also issued a very attractive summer resort and hotel guide, which can be obtained upon application at any of their offices.

FACE.—The new oscillating Singer is as much superior to other machines as their old one was to hand-sewing. See it at 235 Wabash av.

LOCAL POLITICS.

An Attempt to Secure the Indictment of Several First Ward Politicians.

The Selection of Judges for the Judicial Election Passed Until Today.

O'Keefe's Counsel Withdraws from the Case —A Charge of Illegal Voting Dismissed.

The grand jury yesterday investigated, at the instance of State-Attorney Grinnell, certain alleged election irregularities in the First Ward. It was charged that Henry A. Perry, one of Mike McDonald's friends, took around with him a gang of repeaters who voted at three precincts at least—most of them voted four times. The evidence in the case was worked up by the agents of the Citizens' Committee. The outcome cannot be said to reflect great credit on the astuteness or good judgment of those men. The first witness called was Joseph Jeffries. This person said he voted first at No. 118 Van Buren street. He was given his ticket by "Hinky Dink," a Van Buren street saloon-keeper. He thought, as "Hinky Dink" is a well-known Democrat, the ticket was Democratic. He was a bona fide voter of the district. "Hinky Dink" gave him nothing for his vote. He (Jeffries) had some drinks at "Hinky Dink's" expense. About 5 o'clock in the day an express wagon drove up to the saloon, and Henry A. Perry, he testified, said some voters were wanted: Mike (meaning Mike McDonald) wanted the boys to get in their work between 5 o'clock and the close of the polls. Jeffries says that Perry, himself, and eight or nine others jumped into a wagon and were driven to No. 19 Quincy street, where they were shoved into line and furnished with folded tickets and affidavits already made out and signed for them. They pushed the affidavits in at the windows with their votes. He (Jeffries) made oath to the truth of the affidavit which he did not sign and which he had not read. "Billy" Whelan, he said, told the judges the boys were all right, and the votes were readily accepted. He repeated but once. Most of the others repeated twice. After leaving Quincy street they went to the tunnel precinct on Washington street, and voted there. Jeffries was subjected to considerable cross-questioning. He said he knew that he had voted a Democratic ticket because it was handed him by such Democratic worthies as "Billy" Whelan, "Hinky Dink," and Henry Perry. He did not read the ticket. He noticed, however, that the name "Arthur Dixon" was printed at the end of one ticket. When Jeffries announced that Dixon's name was on "Hinky Dink's" ticket there was a roar of laughter. The witness said that he had been for two weeks in the employment of Mooney & Boland as an amateur detective.

Daniel Rafter, alias Thompson, was the next witness. He corroborated Jeffries as to the wagon-load of voters driven from "Hinky Dink's" place to the Quincy street precinct, and afterwards to the Washington street precinct. He thought Perry had the party in charge. He and his companions had been given drinks at "Hinky Dink's" and other places. He was filled with whisky and did not know whether he had voted or not. A man named Fitzgerald gave him 25 cents at Hankins' after the close of the polls. He went off and bought drinks with it. The third witness gave the name of Trenor. Like the previous one he did not know whether he had vote'd. He came here from St. Paul in February. He was made drunk by "Hinky Dink's" and filled up afterwards. He did not know who had charge of his party. It was either Fitzgerald or Perry. He thought it was Fitzgerald. The State-Attorney had no other witnesses to produce, and the grand jury refused to vote an indictment against Perry.

It is a moral certainty, however, that there was wholesale repeating. The poll-books will show this beyond a question. In one of the precincts the Jeffries gang voted from Burke's European Hotel. They did not reside there election-day nor at any other time. There was but one legal vote cast from Burke's the 7th inst. The proceedings before the grand jury yesterday but show how hard it is to procure evidence to convict persons of violation of the election law. At the same time it was acknowledged that the evidence would be good in a contest and showed conclusively that there had been wholesale illegal voting. It was scarcely wisdom, however, on the part of the Committee of Safety to produce such evidence as the agents of the committee had collected. The tickets voted are understood to have been Democratic with the exception of Dixon for Alderman.

THE JUDICIAL ELECTION.

The Public Service Committee of the County Board met yesterday afternoon for the purpose of submitting a list of election judges and polling places to the County Board for the June election. As a great many Republican and several heavy-weight Democratic ward organizations had not completed their list of judges, however, on the motion of Van Pelt, the final recommendations of the committee were postponed to a special meeting of that body at 12 o'clock noon today. Among the recommendations acted upon yesterday were the location of the Third Precinct of the Eleventh Ward at No. 395 Hubbard street, and the changing from their present location of the following voting places: The Sixteenth Precinct of the Twelfth Ward to No. 1213 West Van Buren street; the Fourth Precinct of the Fourteenth Ward to No. 440 West Chicago avenue; the Eleventh Precinct of the Fifth Ward from No. 145 Butler street to the corner of Halsted and Thirty-fifth street.

Commissioner Van Pelt said that these changes were made upon the solicitation of voters of both political parties. Mr. Van Pelt was astonished the meeting by a motion to reduce the number of precincts in the Seventh Ward from thirteen to nine. He could give no explanation for this move other than that Ald. Hildreth and Riordan requested that the change be made. Of course, there being but one Republican on the committee, it was decided to act in accordance with the wishes of the two distinguished local statesmen named. The committee adjourned till noon today, but it is probable that the committee will not get down to work until 1 o'clock, and they are compelled to have all their recommendations ready for presentation at the special meeting of the County Board to be held at 2 o'clock. Wide-awake Republicans would do well to be on hand and carefully inspect the list of judges, for the Democrats want to play their old trick of railroading the appointments through the special meeting of the County Board. A few live men, however, can checkmate this by raising objections, and if they are so disposed they can keep a special meeting in session until midnight, or until such time as the board recognizes the objections raised.

Some of the game Democrats insist on nominating a full Democratic ticket for Circuit Judges at the June election. Three of the present Judges—Moran, McAllister, and Tuley—are sure to be nominated. Some favor the nomination of Judge Dickey of the Supreme Court to succeed Rogers. Egbert Jamieson is the only person mentioned in connection with the fifth place. The general impression, however, is that the Democrats will be abundantly satisfied if the present Circuit Judges, including Judge Collins, are reelected. The opposition to Judge Rogers is weakening.

O'KEEFE'S COUNSEL COULD NOT AFFORD TO DEFEND HIM "FOR LOVE."

The case against "Dutchy" O'Keefe et al., indicted for the burglary of the Third Precinct of the Third Ward ballot-boxes, was called in Judge Moran's branch of the Criminal Court yesterday morning, but was continued until today at the request of W. S. Forrest. Mr. Forrest said his partner (Mr. May) and himself had decided to withdraw from the case for private reasons. The Court ordered the continuance, and Mr. May afterward explained to a reporter for THE TRIBUNE that the "private reasons" on which their withdrawal from the defense was based were that O'Keefe and his associates in the indictment had so far failed to advance a retainer, and the firm could not afford to see their clients through "for love." O'Keefe was ready for trial yesterday.

HE DID NOT VOTE ILLEGALLY.

Justice Lyon yesterday dismissed the case of James Kyal, charged with voting illegally in the Seventh Ward at the late municipal election. The Justice's decision was founded on the opinion that Kyal had never actually relinquished his residence with his father in the Seventh Ward, although it was conceded by the defense that he had lived at No. 133 South Halsted street, in the Ninth Ward, with a woman whom he had introduced on several occasions as his wife. Kyal's claim was to the effect that although the woman was supported by him and occasionally visited the visits were of an illicit character, and there was no intention on his part of rearing a respectable vine and fig-tree and acquiring a lawful residence with the woman. In this stand he was sustained by the Justice.

WILL NOT PROSECUTE QUINLIN.

William J. O'Brien, who had Dr. Quinlin arrested on the charge of false imprisonment, decided not to prosecute, and the case was accordingly dismissed by Justice Houghtaling. He became convinced that the doctor had no malice, but swore out the warrant for him by the advice of the police.

MACKIN AND GALLAGHER.

The Arguments to Be Made For and Against Them Next Week.

The case of Mackin and Gallagher has been set by Judge Gresham for hearing May 4, but Messrs. Storrs and Thomson insist that it will not come up until May 5. It is expected that Justice Harlan will sit with Judge Gresham when the arguments are made, but there is no certainty about it, as his doing so is optional. The attorneys for the defendants place great reliance upon an Arkansas case, the decision in which has not been published, but of which they will have a certified copy. James H. Wilson was tried on an information for issuing a mining bond that was an imitation of a United States bond, convicted, and sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment. After serving a third of the time application was made for a habeas corpus, and Justice Gray of the Supreme Court delivered an opinion in which it was held that Wilson had been unlawfully tried and, therefore, illegally convicted. The question at issue is whether the crime of Mackin and Gallagher is an "infamous" one within the meaning of the Constitution. The Government's attorneys say it is not; those of the defendants the contrary, and hence can only be tried under an indictment by the grand jury. District-Attorney Tuthill has a decision in the case of a counterfeiter, which he claims is a precedent, wherein it is held that the character of a crime shall be determined by the terms and method of punishment. The statute upon which the information in question was based mentions "imprisonment" in the penalty clause, and does not refer to the "penitentiary;" therefore it is claimed that, the cause not being an infamous one by the terms of the statute, it can be tried under an information, it being optional with the Judge, upon conviction, to send the defendants to either the County Jail or the penitentiary. Besides, it is contended that tampering with election returns was an unknown crime when the Constitution was adopted, and it could not have been the intention to include it in the word "infamous." On the other hand, Mackin's lawyers will contend that this is an iniquitous ruling, made to fit a special case, and that it would be unconstitutional to let a Judge prescribe the character of a crime.

MRAINE NOTES.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 30.—[Special.]—The ice off this port is gradually wasting and disappearing. Though the winds have been from the west for several days and there are large fields of ice above this port there has been no increase in the obstruction here. The coalmen have not yet returned from New York. Nothing was done in lake freights today. Shippers say there is no demand for stock from Chicago or Milwaukee, and there appears to be no anxiety to secure tonnage at present. There is no package freight here for the line boats, and a number of these will undoubtedly look for coal cargoes. All this, of course, has a tendency to make a low rate for the opening. There is little prospect that anything better than 60 cents will be given. There are no indications of any vessels getting away from here before Monday.

CLEVELAND, O., April 30.—[Special.]—Arrived—Props Atlantic from Alpena with shingles, Kalkaska and Oscoda from Oscoda with lumber, A. A. Turner from Detroit with wheat; schr Reuben Dowd from Detroit with wheat. Departures—Props D. Lenty and A. A. Turner and schr Commodore all for Bay City with coal. The stmr Saginaw Valley, the first of a regular line of freight propellers from Lake Huron, is expected here Sunday. The Sailors' Union held a large meeting here tonight and decided to make wages this season $1.50 per day for sail vessels and $1.25 per day for barges.

ALPENA, Mich., April 30.—[Special.]—The City of Alpena and Arundel arrived today. The City of Alpena and prop Roman cleared for St. Clair this evening. They have

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MORTGAGE SALE.
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Vabash-av.,
day 1, at 10 o'clock.
Carpets, Stoves, Beds, Bedding.
l Household Goods of above
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on on above date, without reserve.
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Clearing Sale,
8 Large Houses.
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Collection, the finest
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FLERSHEIM & CO.,
Auctioneers.
West Lake-st.,
R. PEORIA,
, May 2, 10 O'Clock,
ON SALE
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FLERSHEIM & CO.,
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STOCKING TREATMENT OF CHILDREN.
Gouverneur, N. Y., April 30.—[Special.]—The boys of the scholars in the public school assembled on Monday that money had been stolen from the pocket. Mr. Jolly, the Principal, left the room and returned with Justice Slade and a policeman. The Justice directed two female teachers to search the girls. The boys were then led into another room and Policeman Enright searched them. Nearly all the apparel of both girls and boys was removed, but the lost money was not found. The proceedings have caused intense indignation, and there has been talk of giving Principal Jolly a coat of tar and feathers. Others say they will take legal proceedings against Mr. Jolly and Justice Slade.

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RECEIVE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact any business in the line of Banking.

(Established 1859.)

Cyrus H. Adams & Co.,

(Successors to McCormick, Adams & Co.,)
Commission Merchants,
REMOVED TO
GAFF BUILDING,
236 La Salle-st.
OFFICE
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific
RAILWAY COMPANY.

April 25, 1885.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 3d day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.

R. R. CABLE, President.

F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

WANTED,

A Board of Trade Membership. State lowest price. Address P 73, Tribune office.

REAL-ESTATE TARNSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, April 29:

CITY PROPERTY.

South Halsted st, w s w cor of Eighteenth, e f, 21x116 ft, improved, dated April 29 (I. and R. Phillipson to Charles A. Weissenbach).... $11,750

Emma st, s s of Latlin, e f, 82x125 ft, dated April 28 (W. Maltby to Katie Curtis).... 1,300

West Jackson st, 234½ ft w of Desplaines, n f, 24x124 ft, dated March 5 (Anna M. Saltbis to Orra V. Coffman).... 7,000

Bryson st, 166 ft e of Leavitt, s f, 25x132 ft, dated April 9 (M. C. Jones to Frank Wolfenson).... 1,400

North Halsted st, 26 ft w of Robey, s f, 24x125 ft, dated April 28 (Henry Koeritz to John Mertens).... 600

Wabash av, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth sts, w f, 60x166 ft, improved, dated April 9 (James M. Ballentine to Agnes Balentine).... 36,250

Hoyer st, s s corner of Elk Grove-av, e f, 25x125 ft, dated April 11 (D. R. Holt to Frank Hoyer).... 225

Thirty-first st, 66 feet e of Hanover, s f, 24x110 ft, dated April 25 (Edward H. Talbot to John Warren).... 1,000

Warren st, s s corner of Rober st, s f, 24x125 ft, dated April 16 (Alson E. Clark to the Second Presbyterian Church).... 10,000

Lull place, 125 ft s of Wood st, s f, 24x140 ft, dated April 16, 1884 (F. W. Hattergan to W. Arnold).... 550

Arnold st, 225 ft n of Thirty-seventh, w f, 24 x126 ft, dated April 22 (Albert Crane to E. G. Wentworth).... 550

West Nineteenth st, n w corner of Morgan, n f, 50x124 ft, improved, dated Feb. 7 (Charles Abraham Levy)..... 5,125

Canal st, 20 ft e of Archer, s f, 20x100 ft, dated April 1 (Emeline T. Young to Harvey Young).... 15,000

North Halsted st, n w cor of Nineteenth, e f, 50x124 ft, improved, dated April 30 (Mary Ann Hoyne et al. to F. and M. Hubka).... 11,500

Wood st, 66 ft n of Harrison-st, e s, 22x100 ft, improved, dated April 30 (Lafayette Williams to Abram A. Howser).... 5,000

Wood st, 66 ft n of Erie st, w s, 22x100 ft, dated April 30 (George Reynolds to Jacob Jacobsen).... 5,000

West Madison st, s s, 100 feet w of Albany av, n f, 50x165 ft, improved, dated April 25 (Simon E. Sweet to Jeremiah Sullivan).... 6,000

Desplaines and Halsted, n f, 100x124 ft, improved, dated April 24 (John Q. Adams et al. to John McCaffery).... 60,000

North Halsted st, between Fullerton av and Belden av, s f, 24x125 ft, dated April 29 (estate of M. A. Rawson to Bridget Bowler).... 700

BOARD OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

The premises No. 656 Orchard st, dated April 20 (Charles Watkins to Beastie Green).... 6 3,250

Halsted st, s w cor of Belmont, w f, 80x120 ft, dated April 28 (J. F. Abgeld to H. W. Hubbard).... 1,800

Halsted st, 66 ft n of Wrightwood av, e f, 25x125 ft, dated April 14 (Rufus H. Milleson to John Tuite).... 1,800

Fern st, 75 ft e of Lill av, w f, 25x125 ft, dated April 24 (Amelia Monding to John Tepper).... 550

BOARD OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Hamilton av, near Forty-first st, w f, 27x104 ft, dated April 27 (V. K. Day to Ann Hill).... 6

Marshfield av, 175 ft s of Forty-sixth st, e f, 50 x125 ft, dated Feb. 4 (L. Emery Jr. to G. Emerson).... 400

Forty-fifth st and one entire block in Pleasant Additions, near Stock-Yards, dated April 21 (Thomas F. Swift to Swift & Co.).... 75,000

Lots 6 and 7 in Packer's Third Addition, dated April 27 (Joshua W. Higgins to Gustavus Lobb).... 31,000

Lots 1 and 16 in Block 11, Packer's Fifth Addition, dated April 28 (W. H. Savage to same party).... 3,000

Forty-seventh st, 66 ft e of Forty-seventh av, e f, 33x125 ft, dated March 30 (Harvey Lowe to Gregg).... 1,000

BOARD OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Forest av, s w cor of Greenwood, s f, 25x125 ft, dated May 30, 1884 (N. F. Moore et al. to F. W. Hoyer).... 3

Forest av, 225 ft s of Greenwood, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 30, 1883 (Same party to J. F. W. Hoyer).... 350

Lot 161 in Ice et Seymour add to Lake View, n f, 24x124 ft, dated April 20 (F. J. Zoelfel to J. D. Heyne).... 450

Lot 20 in Powell's add to Lake View, s f, 82x111 ft, dated April 20 (F. Wood to Adolph Larsen).... 600

BUILDING PERMITS.

Building permits were issued yesterday as follows:

Rufus A. Chesebrough, two-story store and dwelling, 24x70, to cost $5,000, at No. 586 West Eighteenth street.

Anna Reiser, two-story store and dwelling, 24x99 feet, to cost $4,500, at No. 434 Thirteenth street.

Henry Schaefer, two-story dwelling, 20x68 feet, to cost at Nos. 625 and 627 Fullerton avenue.

Peter Bruns, four two-story dwellings, 66x56 feet, to cost $5,500, at Nos. 3236 to 3242 South Park avenue.

Mary Hennessy, three three-story stores and dwellings, 75x60 feet, to cost $14,000, at Nos. 267 to 281 West Lake street.

H. Hoffmann, three-story dwelling, 22x72 feet, to cost $6,000, at No. 252 West Ohio street.

BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	April 30.	April 24.
New York	$82,966,073	$81,580,655
Boston	9,380,451	9,653,267
Chicago	8,584,000	7,716,000
Philadelphia	6,135,345	5,614,302
St. Louis	2,069,458	2,412,790
Baltimore	1,401,123	1,544,656
New Orleans		850,347

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday:

	Sixty days.	Demand.
Bankers' sterling, posted rates	487	489
Do actual	486	488
Commercial sterling	484¾	486¾
Bankers' France	5 20	5 17½
Commercial francs	5 22½	5 20
Bankers' marks	95¾	96
Commercial marks	94¾	95¾

The trades in investment securities continue to run to Governments. There were private sales of $625,000 4s yesterday at 122¼ and some 4½s at 113. The only transactions at the Chicago Stock Exchange were $8,700 Cook County 4s at 103, $500 Opera-House 6s at 102, $5,000 City Railway 4½s at 99¼ and $5,000 at 99¾. Among the sales over the counter were the following:

$ 7,000	U. S. 4s	122¾	
$15,000	U. S. 4s	122¾	
$ 5,000	U. S. 4s	122¾	
$ 10,000	U. S. 4s	122	
$1,000	U. S. 4½s	113	
$1,000	U. S. 4½s	113	
$1,000	Bd of Trade 5s	105	
$2,000	C. & S. W. R. R. 5s	103¾	

The following were the bidding prices at the Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the price was asked without a bid:

Ill. Trust & Sav. Bk.	240	Chi. City Ry. 5-20 4½s	93¾
Mer. Loan & Trust Co.	126	Cook County 7s, 1890	111
Union Trust Co.	200	Cook County 7s, 1895	120
Chicago City 7s, 1888	107½	Cook County 4½s, 1900	103¾
Chicago City 7s, 1889	109½	Lincoln Park 7s, 1895	105
Chicago City 7s, 1901	115¾	N. C. C. R. 5-20s	107
Chicago City 7s, 1892	118½	N. C. C. R. 5-20s	107
Chicago City 7s, 1894	118	N. C. C. Ry. 5-20s	109
Chicago City 7s, 1895	120½	South Park 6s, 1896	103¾
Chicago City 7s, 1899	121	South Park 6s, 1901	103¾
Chicago City 7s, 1897	122½	W. D. Ry. coup. 5-20 6s	103¾
Chicago City 7s, 1898	124½	West Div. 7s, 1892	110
Chicago City 7s, 1886	105	West Town 7s, 1899	110
Chicago City 6s, 1895	110	St. L. Tel. Co. 6s, 1912	67½
Chicago City 5s, 1897	105	C. B. & Q. 7s, 1901	130
Chicago City 6s, 1898	113½	C. G. F. & L. C. 6s, 1912	85¾
Chicago City 5-6s, 1902	98½	Chi. C.-H. Co.	105

A good deal of interest was manifested in this city yesterday in the dispatches from abroad, which represented Berlin and Paris as being on the brink of a financial crash. The bull clique in Russian securities in the former city had collapsed, and several failures were expected. Berlin has become a great centre of speculation in Russian securities since the last Russian loan was placed there. The Paris Bourse was greatly excited, and failures were looked for there, too. London remains singularly inert so far as the money market is concerned, and the Bank of England continues to disappoint people in regard to its discount rate. Yesterday was the regular day for a change, but it remains at 3½ per cent, which is very low for a time of political and financial disturbance. But the money market is very weak on its own merits. The discount houses in London have recently reduced their rates.

There is no little confusion in the money markets of Italy, which, however, grows more out of the recent resumption of specie payment than the danger of war between England and Russia. A great scarcity of silver coins of the five-franc variety is complained of, and an exchange of 20,000,000 francs in gold is to be made by the National Bank with the Bank of France, which has an enormous quantity of silver. The operation will involve considerable expense to the Italian bank, but as there is a premium on small silver coins in that country it will pay.

The London *Economist* of April 18 says: To find a settlement as important and as much a subject of apprehension as that just concluded it is necessary to go back nearly ten years—viz.: to 1877, when a crisis on the Stock Exchange was precipitated by the outbreak of hostilities between Russia and Turkey; and a brief examination brings out some points of resemblance between the "market" positions then and now which are rather interesting. As the following figures show, the fall in prices during the past account—viz.: from March 25 to April 13, has been, on the whole, about as severe as that which occurred during the fortnight ended April 27, 1877—the passage of the Pruth by the Russian forces, commencing April 23 of that year:

	1885.		1877.	
	Ap'l 13.	Mar. 25.	Ap'l 27.	Ap'l 13.
Austrian silver rentes	69¾	67⅞	48	51
Egyptian unified	93⅝	97⅛	39	39½
Do preference	90	97½	45½	56½
Hungarian 5 per cent. 1874	96	98¾	49	54
Italian rentes	100¾	101	66	69¾
Russian, 1871	81¾	91	69	70
Do 1872	82	90¾	69	70
Do 1873	83	90	70¾	72
Consols	99⅛	99⅝	94	96
Caledonian	124	127½	113	119½
Great Western			97¾	101¾
London and Brighton "A"	79¾	86	97½	104¾
Northwestern	155	155¾	145¾	147
Northeastern	143¾	143¾	147¾	154
North British	84	86¾	89¾	91
Southeastern "A"	77¾	82	100¾	112½

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 30.—[Special.]—The *Herald*'s money article says: The stock market is hard to move. Neither the foreign warlike news nor the wrangle among the Western railroads seems to make any impression upon it. Quotations opened dull and steady at about last night's prices and so continued the day through. If any reservation is to be made to this statement it is to be found in the fact that prices in a very small and quiet way leaned bullward. To a very insignificant extent—which means to a very fractional degree—some of the leading stocks improved. There was quite a start in Kansas & Texas (which stock rose nearly 1 per cent) and there were a few fractions of improvement in Western Union, Pacific Mail, and the coal carriers. As for the rest of the list, it closed so near to the opening prices that not much more than ½ of 1 per cent of difference could be insinuated between the highest and lowest points of the day. The record shows that Pacific Mail at advancing figures was the most lively stock of the session. The settlement of the Panama Isthmus troubles would seem to account for the improvement. The Vanderbilts were without feature, the Goulds were well held, and the grangers were neglected. Of such a sorry condition of affairs nothing better is to be said but that stocks were extremely dull but notably strong.

NEW YORK, April 30.—[Special.]—It is expected that the interest-payments on railroad and other securities which will begin tomorrow will aggregate about $11,000,000. There are in the neighborhood of 47,000,000 of securities on which the interest due tomorrow will be defaulted. Stock Exchange brokers hope that the output of interest money will enliven things. There has been much figuring on the probable effect upon the American stock market of a European war. Henry Clews said today: "The first effect of a declaration of war between England and Russia will be to make a soda-water rise in stocks at the New York Stock Exchange, but in London and on Continental bourses it will be just the reverse; a vigorous break will take place in consols, rentes, and Russians which will drag down American and other securities with them. Lower prices in London will naturally produce lower prices here in sympathy during the shock. After American capitalists have bought up the best American stock in the London market at panic prices a basis will be then established for a substantial advance on this side." In this expression of opinion many of the older Wall street men coincided.

NEW YORK, April 30.—[Special.]—There is a limited buying of bills in the exchange markets by mercantile houses. Commercial bills are scarce, and the trading between banks is light. Governments are steadier today. The Boston *Transcript* says Oregon Navigation has a floating debt of $1,000,000 and $1,200,000 scrip maturing in 1885 and 1886. Parties opposed to the lease of Oregon Navigation claim that Union Pacific has no legal authority to lease it without the consent of Congress. The Manhattan Elevated Company has been for some time quietly marketing the $1,000,000 of Metropolitan seconds listed a few months ago. This has kept the market supplied with bonds. A block, the last of these bonds, has been sold to a prominent Wall street house today. The Reading Company has thus far paid about three-quarters of the amount due April 1 on account of the Jersey Central, and is understood to have given the Jersey Central officers assurance that the interest due May 1, about $450,000, will be paid during May. There is considerable opposition to the regular ticket nominated for directors of Jersey Central. The scratching is principally on the names of President Keim of Reading and President Garrett of the Baltimore & Ohio.

Reading's May circular of prices makes no change from April rates for coal. The price in the contract with the Brooklyn Elevated Road is considerably above that made by the Lehigh Valley with the Manhattan Elevated Company—$8.04 per ton. The dry-goods men report the trade tame, owing to the fact that few out-of-town traders are in the market. Job lots of wide sheetings and prints are moving freely at very low prices. The Fall River mills are generally closed this week.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last Ap'l 30	Last Ap'l 29
Central Pacific	800	31¾	31	31¾	
Chicago & Alton	125	138½	137	139¼	
C., B. & Q	200	121¾	121¾	121¾	
C., C. C. & I	400	58	57	57	
Ches. & O. 1st pref.	115	77¾	77¾	77¾	
Den. & Rio Grande	427	58¾	58¾	58¾	
Del. & Hudson	210	98	98	98	
Do. L. & W	18,300	106¾	105¾	106¾	
Erie	5,100	12	11¾	11¾	
Erie seconds		94¾	94¾	94¾	
E. Tenn. & Ga. pfd.	275	50	50	50	
Jersey Central	2,005	37¾	36¾	36¾	
Kansas & Texas	20,300	19	18¾	19	
L. E. & Western	600	5	4¾	5	
Lake Shore	3,535	89¾	88¾	89	
Louis. & Nash	400	54¾	54¾	54¾	
Manhat. Con	1,800	90¾	89¾	90¾	
Met. El. bonds		108¾	108¾	108¾	
Michigan Central	1,400	93¾	93¾	93¾	
Morris & Essex	30	134¾	134¾	134¾	
Mo. Pacific		94¾	94¾	95	
N. Y. Central	3,150	107¾	106¾	107¾	
Northern Pacific	300	17¾	17¾	17¾	
Do pfd	1,500	40¾	40	40	
Northwestern	5,600	96	95¾	95¾	
Ohio Central	100	14	14	14	
O. R. & N. Co	1,720	77	74¾	76¾	
O. Transcon	4,615	14¾	13¾	14¾	
Pacific Mail	14,300	50¾	49¾	50¼	
Peoria D. & E	700	19¾	19¾	19¾	
Reading	100	16	16	16	
Rich. & Dan	100	49	49	49	
Do term	100	21¾	21¾	21¾	
Rock. & Ptts	500	84	84	84	
St. Paul	13,700	71¾	70¾	71¾	
St. Paul & O	500	74	73¾	74	
Do pfd	500	118	118	118	
St. P. M. & M	200	77¾	77¾	77¾	
Texas Pacific	8,000	10¾	9¾	10¾	
Union Pacific	11,875	49¾	49¾	49¾	
Wabash	600	9	9	9	
Do pfd	100	20	20	20	
West Shore Bonds		98¾	98¾	98¾	
Western Union	14,641	80¾	79¾	80¼	

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	137	Farmo	110
American	94	United States	51½

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

Per cent bonds	102½	St. P. C. & P. 1st	110
United States 4½s	113¾	Texas Pac. land gr'ts	84
United States new 4s	121¼	Texas Pac. Rio G.	52½
Pacific 6s of '95	120	Tenn. new set.	6
Central Pacific lsts	113¾	U. P. land grant	105¼
Erie seconds	94¾	U. P. sinking fund	118¾
Leh. & Wilks. (ord'l)	86		

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana consols	73	Tennessee 6s, new	47
Missouri 6s	104	Virginia 6s	39
St. Joe	115¾	Va. con. ex-mat. coup.	46
Tennessee 6s, old	47¾	Do deferred	4¾

The following is a complete record of bond transactions on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

10000	U S 4s reg	112¾	
5000	N Car spl tax	48	
15000	A & P inc	16¾	
2000	C & A 1st conv	100	
6000	CAOlst—Series B	62	
2000	C S 1st gtd	97¾	
2000	D Can 8s	90	
1000	C StP&M 1st 6s	121½	
5000	C B & Q deb 5s	103¾	
1000	C & K D 1st	40	
4000	do	39¾	
2000	E T inc	10¾	
4000	E T W & Dist	90	
2000	H & T C 1st M Lexcp	85¾	
2000	K Pts—DD as sc	111¾	
4000	L & N—Nash 6s	103¾	
2000	L & N trust bd 6s	82	
10000	M K & T gen 5s	59¾	
2000	do gen 6s bd	75¾	
2000	do do	75¾	
4000	do con 7s	106¾	
1000	do	106¾	
1000	Met El 1st cash	108¾	
13000	Met Elevated 2d	97¾	

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

10000	U S 4s reg 1907	122	
5400	Mo 6s 1880 or '90	101	
10000	N Car 6s spl tax	48	
10000	A & P—W 1st	71	
3000	C & W Ind g m	102	
2000	C & Ohio 1st 6s	62	
10000	C & T nw bds	102¾	
2000	E T inc	10¾	
1000	do 5s	44¾	
17000	do	44¾	
5000	do	44¾	
3000	G H & W 1st	44¾	
3000	G H & S W 1st	89¾	
6000	do	89¾	
1000	K & M o N O & M o O	103	
2000	do	103¾	
7000	M K & T gen 5s	59¾	
3000	M K & T gen 6s	76¾	
1000	do	76¾	
15.00	Mo Pac 1st con s 20	98¾	
1000	do	100¾	
1000	do	100¾	
1000	do	99¾	
1000	do	100	

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

2000	U S 4s coup 1907	122	
1000	U S 4s reg	112¾	
3550	Tenn comp	55	
7000	C St P & M cons	111	
1000	Chi Gas Trust 6s	61¾	
1000	C B & Q 7s	133	
1000	D S & P 1st	65	
3000	G H & S W 1st—W	89¾	
2000	do	89¾	
4000	L E & W 1st	65	
1000	M or N 1st	104	
5000	Mo Pac 1st con s 20	98¾	
1000	do	100¾	
1000	do (seller 10)	100¾	
1000	Mo Pac 3d	114¾	
1000	M U 6s	70¾	
15000	Met El 1st	108¾	

10000	M & P 1 C & P W D	95¾	
5000	M & S P 1st—W & M	94¾	
10000	M & S P—H & D 1st	130¾	
2000	Mid of N J 1st	95¾	
1000	Mex Cent 1st	53¾	
4000	N Y W S & B	20¾	
5000	N Y C & St L 1st	77	
2000	N P 1st c'p ch	103¾	
1000	N P C & St L	103¾	
3000	N W ext deb 5s	89¾	
5000	O S L 6s	95¾	
1000	do	95¾	
1000	O & T 1st	73¾	
1000	Pa Un 4½ coup	110	
2000	R & D 1st 6s	90¾	
1000	R & D deb	63	
300	St L & S F gen m	95	
4000	St P M & M 1st	111¾	
100	St P & S C 1st	117½	
2000	do	118	
1000	T Haute—Aug con	93¾	
2000	U P 1st 8s	114¾	
13000	do	114¾	

1000	Met Elevat'd 1st	108¾	
1000	do	97¾	
1000	Met El 2d	97¾	
4000	do	97¾	
1000	do	97¾	
1000	N Y L E & W 2 con	54¾	
5000	do	54¾	
5000	do	54¾	
5000	do (seller 10)	54¾	
5000	do	54¾	
30000	do	54¾	
30000	do	54¾	
30000	do	54¾	
15000	do	50	
3000	N Y W S & B	20¾	
1000	do (seller 10)	20¾	
2000	do	20¾	
2000	O C F & St P 1st	103¾	
150.0	So Pac of Cal 1st	93¾	
6000	do	93¾	
1000	So Pac of N M 1st	93¾	
1000	SLKC&NR 1st 6s	96	
4000	U P 1st	114¾	

NEW YORK, April 30.—Money on call continued easy at 1@1½ per cent, closing at 1; prime mercantile paper, 4@5; bar silver, 108½. Foreign exchange very dull at 486@488.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., April 30.—[Special.]—There is a moderate inquiry for the use of money, and the rates of interest still rule low with acceptable security. Prime mercantile paper may be quoted at 3½ per cent and good at 4@4½ per cent. Miscellaneous paper ranges at 5, 6, and 7 per cent, according to circumstances. Corporation paper is held at 3@3½ per cent per annum, but there is very little of it offering at any rates. Call loans with collateral security range at 2@2½ per cent, in sympathy with the borrowing rate between the banks. The note-brokers are doing business at 4@4½ per cent and report prime paper in demand. The country banks are firm at Boston rates for the general run of local paper and are doing a fair business. Mercantile business continues sensitive, influenced by the war rumors from Europe. The balances between the banks today have been at 1¼ per cent. New York funds have ranged from par to 5c premium on $1,000. The gross exchanges at the clearing-house today were $9,398,431 and the balances $844,906. The exchanges at the clearing-house during the month of April aggregated $277,201,736 and the balances $32,908,-880. Foreign exchange is firm. We quote short sight bills on London at 488½, bankers' sixty-day bills at 486¼, and commercial bills at 484¾.

BOSTON, Mass., April 30.—The following were the closing prices of stocks and bonds on 'Change today:

Old Colony	152¾	Eastern R. R. 6s	120
Wisconsin Cent	13	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	115¼
Flint & P. M., pfd	73	Atch. & Top. R. R.	37¾
Mex. Cent. Con	14¾	Boston & Albany	174
Mex. Cent. bond scrip	93	Boston & Maine	179
Mex. Cen. leasing bond	86¾	C., B. & Q.	121¼
Bell Telephone Co	192	Chi., San. & Cleve	30¾
Water Power	3 15-16	Eastern R. R.	9¾
Boston Land	5⅝	Flint & P. M.	15
Atch. & Top. 1st 7s	122¾	N. Y. & N. E.	21¾

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 30.—[Special.]—Money was easy at 2½@3 per cent on call and 3@4 on time. The clearings today were $6,135,-245; balances, $1,057,885. The market closed firm:

	Bid.	Asked.
Reading	17¾	5 15-16
Northern Pacific	17¾	17½
Northern Pacific preferred	41¾	42
Philadelphia & Reading	42¾	43
Bull, R. Y. & P.	2	3¼
Jersey Central	36¾	37
Orange Transportation	14½	15
St. Paul	71	71
Hestonville	10	19

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 30.—[Special.]—New York exchange was firm today at 75@90c premium. Clearings, $2,009,458; balances, $347,382; clearings this month, $64,743,936; clearings in April, 1884, $71,640,893.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, April 30.—5 p. m.—Consols 95 1-16 for both money and the account. United States bonds, 4s, 124⅝; Atlantic & Great Western firsts, 27⅞; Canadian Pacific, 57½; Erie, 12⅝; Erie seconds, 56¼; Mexican ordinary, 27⅝; St. Paul common, 73; New York Central, 92¾.

Bar silver, 49⅜d per ounce.

The bullion in the Bank of England increased £981,000 during the week. The proportion of the bank's reserve to its liability is now 50 13-16 per cent.

PARIS, April 30.—Three per cent rentes, 77f, 45c for the account. The Bank of France gained in gold 5,900,000 francs and lost in silver 1,625,000 francs during the week.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Mining shares showed less activity but more strength today. During the forenoon little trading was done, but the undertone was firm. Strength was shown in Hale & Norcross, and a little advance took place in Standard. The few sales were: Sutro Tunnel at 16c, Consolidated Pacific at 45c, Gold Strike at 9@10c; Standard at $1.05, and Bossick at $3.60. Consolidated Virginia and Central Arizona were quoted higher on the calls. Among the other sales later were: Ophir at 75c, Iron Silver at $1.10, Plymouth at ¾c. Standard rose to $1.10.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 30.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alta	$ 20	Hale & Norcross	$6.00
Belcher	1.60	Mexican	.65
Best & Belcher	1.75	Navajo	1.12½
Bodie Consolidated	1.05½	Ophir	.85
Challar	1.25	Potosi	.50
Con. Cal. & Va	1.80	Savage	2.75
Crown Point	1.37½	Sierra Nevada	.85
Eureka Con	1.25	Union Con	.50
Gould & Curry	1.35	Yellow Jacket	2.25

The syndicate has declared a dividend of 10c, and Alta has levied an assessment of 25c.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were fairly active yesterday and averaged stronger, the cereals showing the greatest advance in prices. The inciting cause was war news, all other facts being of only secondary importance. The early reports that Russia had really decided at all hazards to "carry the war into Africa" caused a sharp advance in prices at the outset, though it had been anticipated in wheat on the curbstone the previous day while regular trading marts were closed. Subsequently it was reported from the seaboard that the news of a Russian advance was contradicted, and prices fell back here, but turned in the other direction, as consols were almost immediately thereafter quoted ¼ per cent lower. The closing cables were easier on breadstuffs.

Provisions were quiet, except in changes from one month to another, and generally steady. The advance in wheat tended to strengthen prices, but this was offset by the fact of large receipts of hogs, which were quoted about ten cents lower. The foreign demand for meats was reported to be improving, and there are signs of rather large quantities being taken unless transportation facilities should be wanting. There was a fair buying of pork here yesterday on country orders, the selling being mostly done by packers. The offerings of stuff which is expected to be delivered today on May contracts were liberal enough to widen out the premiums for carrying from the start, and they were still wider in the afternoon, 35c being offered to have the carried over three months, against 27½c paid for the service earlier in the day. The crowd had calculated on seeing a well-known packer come to the rescue and take all the stuff, as usual, but as the day wore on and he made no sign they grew uneasy and let the property go in despair, their idea being that the great plenty of hogs had discouraged capital from assuming the load. Pork sold 5c higher at the outset, at $11.93½ for June, and declined to $11.72½ bid at the close, with May at 13½c discount and July at 13½c premium. Lard sold

ugal, 5 11-16@6 and molasses sugar at 4¾c; refined at last quotations.

FREIGHTS—Increased activity was noted in the line of berth freights, but again in most instances at somewhat easier rates, room for breadstuffs attracting chief attention from local sources. Rates from Liverpool hardened a trifle on the reduced offering of accommodation for early next month, owing to the withdrawal of two of the additional steamships of the National Line—the Nevada and Erin—for British Government service; and in the way of charters business ruled about a fair aggregate. Grain favored shippers. Of the contracts by the steam packets on berth for Liverpool hence, grain at 9½d; provisions, local, at 10s 6d@10s 9d per ton and 10s 6d per barrel; flour and meat, local, 12s 6d; and for London flour, local, at 12s 3d@12s 6d; Newcastle, hence, grain on private terms and bacon at 25s; Rotterdam or Amsterdam at 4@4½d; flour, local, 17s 6d; and for Glasgow flour, local, at 15s 6d; Bordeaux, hence, wheat at 3c; Antwerp 4½ at 3½c.

NEW YORK, April 30.—COTTON—Holiday.

FLOUR—Receipts, 13,750 brls; exports, 12,125 brls; opened 10c bbl per brl higher and fairly active; superfine Western and State, $2.70@3.10; common to good extra Western and State, $3.20@3.60; good to choice do, $3.65@3.75; common to choice white wheat Western extra, $3.45@3.80; fancy do, $3.90@4.25; common to good extra St. Louis, $3.50@4.25; common to good extra Ohio, $3.90@4.25; patent Minnesota, extra good to prime, $4.50@5.25; choice to double extra, $5.30@6.25; market closing steady.

HAY—Firm; fair inquiry.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Spot: Fair Rio quiet; options fairly active and 10@15 points lower; sales, 30,250 bags; May, 8.60c; June, 8.60@8.65c; July, 8.75@8.85c; August, 8.90@8.95c; September, 9.05@9.10c; October, 9.15@9.20c; November, 9.30c; December, 9.45c; January, 10.05c. Sales, 11,000 bales. After the opening call business was suspended for the day and the closing ceremonies of the old exchange preparatory to the opening of the new exchange were commenced.

New Orleans, La., April 30.—Cotton—Quiet; middling, 5¾c; low middling, 5¼c; good ordinary, 4¾c; net and gross receipts, 535 bales; exports, Great Britain, 2,725; exports, Continent, 600; sales, 1,000; stock, 151,561.

Galveston, Tex., April 30.—Cotton—Nominal; net and gross receipts, 175 bales; stock, 960.

Memphis, Tenn., April 30.—Cotton—Dull; middling, 5½c; receipts, 118 bales; shipments, 1,078; stock, 31,358.

St. Louis, Mo., April 30.—Cotton—Dull and unchanged; middling, 5¾c; sales, 100 bales; receipts, 500; shipments, 600; stock, 18,045.

Oil City, Pa., April 30.—Petroleum—Crude oil sales, 1,317,000 brls; clearances, 3,236,000; runs, 90,236; shipments not reported; charters, 15,500. National Transit certificates opened at 83¾c and closed at 81c; highest price, 81¾c; lowest, 80¾c.

The monthly report of Sold operations shows: New trips, 1,317; drillings completed, 1,114; new production, 4,656 barrels.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 30.—Petroleum—The market was active but firm; prices opened at 83¾c and closed at 83¾c; highest price, 83¾c; lowest, 80¾c.

Bradford, Pa., April 30.—Petroleum—National Transit certificates opened at 83¾c and closed at 81c; highest price, 81¾c; lowest, 80¾c; clearances, 2,450,000 brls.

Cleveland, O., April 30.—Petroleum—Steady; Standard white, 110° test, 6½c.

New York, April 30.—Petroleum—The market continues strong, making small sales each day, but is dull and otherwise without feature. After the board closed last evening oil was bid up to 83¾c at which it opened again this morning, rose to 84c, and on free selling broke to 83¼c. In the afternoon there was a reaction, certificates advancing to 83½c, but the price soon fell to 83¼c, and closed at 83c.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 30.—Petroleum—Trading in oil today was active and prices firm, with an upward tendency. The market opened at 83¾c, declined to 83½c, and at 1 o'clock rallied to 83½c. The total production of the Thorn Creek region for the last twenty-four hours was 7,576 brls—a slight increase.

Peoria, Ill., April 30.—Whisky—Firm; basis for finished goods, $1.12.

Cincinnati, O., April 30.—Whisky—In fair demand and steady at $1.12.

Wilmington, N. C., April 30.—Turpentine—Steady at 32½c.

DUTIABLE GOODS.

The following dutiable goods were received at the Chicago Custom-House yesterday: Horace Fletcher, 4 cases silk; Sidney Shepard & Co., 220 boxes tin-plate; G. W. Sheldon & Co., 180 boxes tin-plate; N. L. Cort, 100 boxes tin-plate; Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., 442 boxes tin-plate; Markley, Alling & Co., 90 boxes tin-plate; Pfelps, Dodge & Co., 33 boxes tin-plate; Adams & Westlake Manufacturing Company, 100 boxes tin-plate; T. M. Sinclair & Co., 836 sacks salt; Stephen Padden & Co., 6 drums caustic soda; J. W. Doane & Co., 35 drums caustic soda; Marshall Field & Co., 19 cases dry goods; Richard Evans, 1 quarter cask sherry wine; S. Hyman, 1 case pearls; Rothschild & Schroeder, 70 bales leaf-tobacco; J. T. Relling & Co., 1 case books and 2 cases fish; A. Shire, 5 cases cigars; Charles McNellis, 7 cases linens; Elgin National Watch Company, 4 cases enamel. Collections, $18,337.

THE COURTS.

An Amicable Settlement of a Large Verdict.

A few months ago the Wright & Lowther Oil & Lead Manufacturing Company recovered a verdict against the City of Chicago for damages to its property caused by the building of the Polk street viaduct, and yesterday a compromise was effected and the judgment satisfied on payment of $25,000 by the city.

Items.

Carrie Stoft, a pretty girl aged 17, was yesterday declared dependent by a jury in the County Court. Mr. Heimbrodt, a salesman at Marshall Field & Co.'s, stated that he was the uncle of the girl, and that he had paid for her board for the last year. At present his position would not allow this expense, and he asked that the county pay it. He was anxious to have her sent back to school again, because some young men were hanging around her home to lead her away. Two years ago the girl was abducted, and the guilty party is now serving a term for the offense. Judge Prendergast sent her to the Evanston Industrial School.

Judge Collins is hearing the case of Hardy & Metzger of Logansport, Ind., against M. S. Robeson & Co., proprietors of a flaxseed elevator in this city, to recover $10,000. The story is that in July and August, 1883, the plaintiffs bought through brokers 40,000 bushels of year flaxseed at $1.24 to $1.25 a bushel, and made a contract with the defendants to pay for it during the winter, and ship it to their linseed oil factory in the following spring. During the winter flaxseed rose to $1.70 a bushel, but when the plaintiffs called for their seed the defendants failed to deliver it, and said they had used it in settlement of some short contracts of their own, and that the contract allowed them to use it, and then make it good in the spring. This the plaintiffs denied, and they sued for the extra price they were obliged to pay for seed in the spring after it had advanced in price.

Abraham Robinsky commenced a suit in the Superior Court against Rudolf Zimmermann, to recover $10,000 damages for alleged slander and malicious prosecution.

Judge Williamson is engaged in hearing the case of Andrew Bloom against ex-Judge J. D. Caton, to recover $15,000 damages. He was a workman in Caton's stone-quarry at Bridgeport, and in January, 1884, lost a hand which was crushed by a hammer used in crushing stone falling on it.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

12,611—William B. Dews vs. Fire-Extinguisher Manufacturing Company. Case. $1,000. Transcript of record from Circuit Court of Cook County. John McGaffey and Barnum, Rubens & Ames, attys.

JUDGE BUNN—Law orders—538. Atkins vs. Berkshire Life-Ins. Co.; mo. pffs. atty. placed at foot of trial cair. to be tried May 22 if no other cause has priority.—544. Eureka Co. vs. Sherman; mo. of defts. D. H. and N. Sherman judgt. and ord. of yesterday on their dem. set aside and vacated as to them, but to stand as to R. A. Connolly.—623. Doer vs. Yerkes; evidence concld. and argmts. and jury retire.—519. Bergner vs. Home Life-Ins. Co.; mo. of defts. to vacate judgt. and for new trial.—195. Woodside, Peyton & Co. vs. Daws; evidence partly heard and cont. to this morning.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Chancery orders—McCrum vs. Adams & Westlake Mfg. Co.; decree as prepared to be entered.

Law orders—Goodrich vs. Alvord; argument concluded and taken under advisement.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Law orders—131. United States vs. three trunks; ord. as prepared to be entered.

Superior Court—New Suits.

96,960—James M. Burnup vs. Charles W. Colehour. Asst., $500. Byam, Weinschenk & Ginsburg, attys.

96,961—Thomas J. Pence vs. The United States Life-Insurance Company and George H. Burford. Case, $100,000. George F. Westover, atty.

96,962—A. Robinson vs. Rudolph Zimmerman. Case, $10,000. Arlington & Abbott, attys.

96,963—Exchange Bank of Wheeling vs. Xavier L. Otis, Adele O. Otis, and Silas M. Moore. Bill to foreclose trust-deed for $7,000 on Blocks 5, and 11, 12, 15, 16, and 20 in Street's Sub. of the W ½ of the S E ¼ of Sec 17, 39, 14. Same.

Suppressed Wednesday—96,899—William E. Hinchliff vs. George W. Prins. Attachment, $661.50. Fred Arnd Jr., atty.

ORDERS, ETC.—COMMON LAW.

JUDGE GARY—Order—12,853, Edgerton vs. Preston; jury withdn. and case contd.

Judgment—82,901. Wright & Lawther Lead & Oil Mfg. Co. vs. City; judgt. for $25,000.

JUDGE SMITH—Orders—12,120, Morrill vs. Lockie (H. S. P. Co.); disd. n. c.—8,438, Kempster vs. Lowery; petn. for removal withdn. and suit disd. n. c.

Judgment and verdict—15,134—George C. Eldredge et al. vs. Thomas Sunderland; judgt. $1,556.28.—8,032, Am. Starch Co. vs. Annen; verdict defft. not guilty and mo. for a new trial overruled by defft.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Orders—8,899, Longyear vs. Hill; cause reinsd.—12,861, Lesher vs. Liebig; tr. to amd. by dischg. as to Louis Glass.—15,171, Marbus vs. Strong; disd. n. c.

Judgment—12,861—Jacob H. Lesher et al. vs. Emanuel Liebig and Eugene Glass; judgt. $607.50.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Orders—12,926, Riverside Pub. Co. vs. Morrison; tr. to amd. narr.—13,388, Kinney vs. W. W. & F. C. Co.; plea in abatement stricken from files and rule to pld. to merits in seven days.—12,830, Swigart vs. Wylie; jury unable to agree, are dischgd.

CHANCERY.

JUDGE GARDNER—Orders—2,276, Waite vs. Waite; appld. by defts. from order of Apl. 15, '85, bond in $600 ord. cert. evd. in 10 ds.—2,465, Twick vs. Hayes; refd. to Magruder.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Orders—3,041, Southcott vs. Standard Saloon Fixture Co.; disd. n. c.—2,570, Rogers vs. Hancock; Master's rept. made and filed, and contd.—3,107, Anderson vs. Hubbard; tr. to amd. bill.—850, Bogue B. Co. vs. Metcalf; Master's rept. fld. and bill disd.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

52,417—De Forest P. Rolfe et al. vs. Mrs. S. M. Jewell. Appeal.

52,418—William B. Crane and James O. Cole vs. The A. B. Dick Company. Asst., $600. John P. Altgeld, atty.

52,419—Thomas Edgworth vs. Edward Cirkel. Appeal.

52,420—Patrick Keyes vs. Bridget Timmins, Patrick Timmins, and unknown heirs-at-law of John Deegan. Bill to construe will of John Deegan, deceased. Franklin L. Chase, solr.

52,421—Christina Wemple vs. Andrew Wemple. Bill for divorce for desertion. F. W. Bromley, solr.

52,422—Jesse S. Hildrup vs. the Consumers' Gas, Fuel & Light Company, Charles E. Judson, F. B. Addicks, W. S. Reyburn, John R. Hoxie, Columbus R. Cummings, J. Edward Addicks, William H. Ryder, Sidney A. Kent, Elmer Washburn, William C. Seipp, Max A. Meyer, and Daniel A. Jones. Bill to restrain the issue of preferred stock. George W. Smith, solr.

52,423—Catherine Mann vs. Louis Kuhnert, Charles Walsh, William Walsh, and Frank Hickey. Appeal.

52,424—Christian Knapp vs. Herman R. Allen. Appeal.

Suppressed Wednesday—52,407—The New York and Chicago Grain and Stock Exchange vs. the Board of Trade of Chicago, the Western Union Telegraph Company, and the Gold & Stock Telegraph Company. Bill for injunction to restrain the removal of tickers. Alfred Moore, solr.

ORDERS, ETC.—COMMON LAW.

JUDGE ROGERS—Orders—2,287, Grussing vs. Schultz; mo. to reinstate laid over.—3,503, Bowers vs. Livingstone; suit disd. n. c.—3,394, Montague vs. Hanchett; defft. of Levy Strauss.—2,971, Tabor vs. Muther; appl. disd.—2,975, Harris vs. Smith; IV. hearty on same; verdict.

Judgments and verdicts—3,294, Amazon Hosiery Co. vs. Sheriff Hanchett and Levy Strauss; judgt. on pldg. prop. in pff., and one Albert Eberstadthauser et al. vs. Margaret Gillett; verdict for pff. $8 and no. n. t. by deft.—2,530, Henry Biroth vs. Dennis J. Hogan; verdict for pff. $2,000